NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC INDICATORS

All data series have been revised to a 1986 benchmark or adjusted with new seasonal adjustment factors.

The comparative charts of the United States and New Jersey data are undergoing revisions and will be introduced when available.

Please note: Series 21 now contains data for **industrial** power sales only; Series 25 -27 now include only **private** dwelling units authorized; and the source of Series 30 is now **R.L. Polk and Company.**

Please refer to pages S-1 to S-3 in the Statistical Section for data sources and series notes.

The Economic Situation in

The Nation

The national economy continued to expand in January, fueled by a quicker pace of orders for manufactured goods during the closing months of 1986 and further growth of the demand for financial, business and personal services. Industrial output advanced for the fourth consecutive month, construction spending partially reversed a sharp two-month drop and employment climbed to another record high. Job gains were sufficient to keep pace with the nation's growing labor force and hold the unemployment rate at December's improved level of 6.7%.

Consumer spending declined steeply in January, with auto sales plunging by 22%. This, however, followed a surge of big-ticket buying during December, when many consumers made purchases earlier than would otherwise have been the case in order to take advantage of sales tax deductions that were discontinued under the federal income tax changes that became effective January 1. A similar gyration of retail spending occurred late last summer and early fall, when auto sales soared in response to cut-rate financing incentives and then plummeted when the bargain rates were terminated. When smoothed out, the data indicate that consumer spending continues to advance, but at a more subdued pace since last summer than earlier in the business expansion.

Construction activity picked up in January, thanks to stepped-up spending on publicly financed projects and a partial rebound of homebuilding that followed a sharp drop a month earlier. Privately funded nonresidential building activity dropped to 16% below its year ago level, however, as investment in commercial and industrial facilities continued to recede because of substantial excess capacity. Similarly, high vacancy rates in many parts of the country have, since early last year, contributed to a slowdown of plans for new multi-family housing projects and this is expected to persist. Single-family home construction, on the other hand, has remained strong. Despite some slippage of new starts since mid-1986, most analysts see single-family home construction holding at or only slightly below its 1986 pace.

Industrial production increased at an annual rate of 4.7% during January, about in line with the trend of the preceding three months and a marked improvement over its weak performance during most of 1986. Output of autos and household appliances declined, but encouraging gains were recorded by most other product lines. Further increases are anticipated as the reduced value of the dollar gradually stimulates export activity and raises the price of imported goods. Over the past year, production has risen by only 0.6%, as reduced demand for business equipment and domestically produced crude oil has largely offset rising orders for consumer goods, construction supplies and defense and space products.

The nation's overall growth rate during 1986, as measured by gross national product, was a lackluster 2.5%, roughly the same as a year earlier. Growth of about the same magnitude is expected to continue during the year ahead, with consumer spending and at least some improvement in the balance of international trade leading the way. Not much help is expected from business outlays for new plant and equipment, which businessmen recently surveyed by the U.S. Commerce Department projected to remain essentially the same as in 1986. Reduced apartment house construction and continued constraints on federal government spending will also hold the growth rate down.

The State

Employment in New Jersey climbed to another record high in January and unemployment dropped to its lowest rate in nearly 17 years, thanks to continuation of the state's building boom and further growth in the financial, trade and service sectors. Manufacturing activity also picked up modestly for the fifth month in a row, mirroring developments at the national level. Though marred by serious difficulties in manufacturing attributable in large measure to the nation's internal trade imbalances, the current business expansion has generated about 460,000 jobs in New Jersey since December 1982 and all signs point to more gains ahead.

According to the latest monthly survey of employers conducted by the N.J. Department of Labor, nonfarm wage and salary employment advanced by an estimated 13,600 in January to a seasonally adjusted total of 3,552,200. This extended a steeply rising trend that began late last summer following a pause earlier in 1986. More than 80,000 nonfarm jobs have been added to the state's economy since August, with all major sectors expanding their employment rolls.

Revisions of previously published employment estimates, which are explained in an article starting on page 5, have reduced the state's current nonfarm job total by approximately 41,000. Based primarily on information reported by employers covered by unemployment insurance, it has been determined that the Department's monthly sample survey of some 9,000 employers failed to pick up the full magnitude of factory job losses that occurred during 1985 and the first half of 1986. The survey also overestimated growth of employment in eating and drinking places and in some other service industries. At the same time, it underestimated job expansion in construction and in finance, insurance and real estate.

The revised employment statistics do not alter the fact that New Jersey has enjoyed remarkable job gains over the past several years. In marked contrast to its laggard pace of the 1970s, the Garden State has recorded a bigger percentage employment increase than the nation since 1979. Even with the downward revisions, nonfarm employment advanced by 15% in New Jersey between calendar year 1979 and 1986, compared with an 11½% gain nationally. The State has outperformed the nation in construction and in all of the major service-producing sectors. The only exception has been manufacturing, where employment dropped by 13% in New Jersey and 9% nationally.

On an annual average basis, the number of workers on the payrolls of nonfarm establishments located in New Jersey climbed by 460,000 over the 1979-1986 period, with increases of approximately 509,000 in private service-producing activities, 40,000 in construction and 18,000 in government partially offset by an erosion of 106,000 jobs in the beleaguered manufacturing sector. Over the same period, the number of New Jersey residents at work (including self-employed, domestic and farm workers not covered by the nonfarm establishment survey) increased by 373,000 and the state's unemployment rate dropped from 6.9% to 5.0%, the lowest since 1970.[1]

The single biggest source of job growth since 1979 has been business services, which includes such things as data processing firms, temporary help agencies, management consultants, advertising agencies and custodial services. This industry group generated 101,000 new jobs from 1979 to 1986, accounting for one out of every five service-producing jobs added to the State's economy over this seven-year span. Rapid expansion of the business service industry reflects the increased tendency of companies to contract out for certain activities previously handled by workers on their own payrolls.

Retail stores (other than eating and drinking places) contributed about 72,000 new jobs from 1979 to 1986, responding to the needs of the state's expanding population, and wholesale trade establishments added nearly 58,000 workers to their payrolls. Close behind were health care facilities (+56,000) and finance, insurance and real estate (+55,000). Casino hotels contributed about 31,000 new jobs

and significant gains were also chalked up in transportation services, communications, social services and legal services. Contrary to the popular impression, eating and drinking establishments accounted for only one out of every 20 new service-producing jobs, adding about 25,000 persons to their staffs over the same period.

Employment in the public sector, once a major source of new employment opportunities, has increased only moderately since 1979 as a result of declining school enrollments, cutbacks in programs that had been created or expanded to deal with the State's high unemployment in the 1970s, and fiscal tightness at all levels of government. Total government jobs in New Jersey advanced by only about 18,000 from 1979 to 1986, with additional hiring by state and federal agencies partially offset by a decline of nearly 8,000 at the local level.

The only negative in the State's employment picture over the past several years has been the substantial loss of jobs in the manufacturing sector. Though there has been some improvement in recent months, with factory employment increasing by 8,500 since last August, the number of workers on manufacturers' payrolls as of January was 12,200 below its level at the trough of the last recession and down about 109,000 from its prerecession peak of June 1979.

The problem in manufacturing has been national in scope and largely the result of a steep rise in the exchange value of the dollar during the early 1980s, which led to a flood of imports and reduced the competitiveness of domestic producers in export markets. The value of the dollar has receded considerably since early 1985, but adjustments to trade flows are expected to come slowly and have been limited to date.

Job losses in manufacturing have been spread over almost all product lines. The biggest cutbacks in New Jersey since prerecession 1979 have been in machinery, fabricated metal products, chemicals (other than drugs), electrical equipment (other than communications equipment), apparel, transportation equipment and stone, clay and glass products. Other industries experiencing losses include textiles, primary metals, paper products, leather goods, petroleum refining, instruments, rubber and plastics products and "miscellaneous manufacturing" (costume jewelry, toys and other products not elsewhere classified). All of these industries have been impacted by the nation's foreign trade difficulties.

On the plus side, the printing and publishing industry continues to expand in New Jersey, recording an employment gain of about 10,000 since mid-1979. Employment has also increased since 1979 in the manufacture of communications equipment, pharmaceuticals and furniture and fixtures. Also defying the trend of the manufacturing sector as a whole have been the food products and lumber and wood product industries, which currently employ about the same number of workers as in 1979.

Despite the fact that factory plant closings and employment cutbacks have been somewhat more severe in New Jersey than nationally over the past several years, labor market conditions have become much tighter here than in many other parts of the country and have not been better since the boom years of the late 1960s. New Jersey's unemployment rate has been below the national average since 1981, thanks to the state's disproportionate growth in construction and the service sectors during a period when its labor force was expanding more slowly than nationally.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, New Jersey's civilian jobless rate averaged only 4% during the three-month period ending in February, in contrast to 6.7% for the nation as a whole. Independently-developed N.J. Department of Labor estimates put the State's rate at 4.3% for the same period. Of the 11 largest states for which February data are available, only Massachusetts was lower.

Other available economic indicators reinforce the favorable picture reflected in the State's labor market statistics. Sales by New Jersey retail outlets increased twice as fast as nationally during 1986 (10% versus 5%), with auto dealers enjoying a particularly impressive year as indicated by a 21% jump in the number of new passenger car registrations issued by the N.J. Division of Motor Vehicles. The number of new business incorporations increased by nearly 9% in New Jersey from 1985 to 1986 and business failures dropped by the same percentage. Nationally, new incorporations were up only 5% and bankruptcies rose by 0.5%.

The Garden State also outperformed the

nation in the dollar volume of nonresidential building contract awards during 1986 (up 18% compared with a national drop of 2%) and in the number of new housing units authorized by building permits (up 7% compared with a 1.4% gain across the nation). The strength of construction activity has been extraordinary in New Jersey and more of the same appears to be in the offing.

In sum, the New Jersey economy is still on an expansionary path and prospects for the future remain favorable. Construction indicators point to another good year in 1987, the service sectors can be expected to keep growing and the decline in the value of the dollar should provide at least some boost to the demand for manufactured goods. Job growth will continue to be mostly in the service sectors and, assuming that the national economy remains on the moderately rising course expected by most forecasters, unemployment in the state should remain below 5% during the months immediately ahead.

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[1]The difference between the growth trends of nonfarm establishment employment and total resident employment may be attributable to increased multiple jobholding (which results in some workers being counted more than once in the establishment survey), reduced net commutation of New Jersey workers to jobs outside the state, sampling error and/or declines in one or more of the employment categories not covered by the establishment survey (self-employment, domestic work and agriculture).

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES

New Jersey Data (seasonally adjusted) Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Data For	Series	Page No.	Year to Date Percent Change From Year Ago N.J.	U.S.
$139,708	$138,066	$130,212	3rd Qtr.	Personal Income (millions)**		+ 8.7	+ 6.5
$ 4,544	$ 4,401	$ 4,121	Dec	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 9.8	+ 5.2
2,966	2,544	2,531	Dec	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	+ 8.8	+ 5.2
71	86	86	Jan	Business Failures (number)	S-16	-22.9	+ 0.5
4,223	3,437	5,106	Dec	Dwelling Units Authorized (number)	S-20	+ 7.4	+ 1.4
$ 528.0	$ 683.7	$ 529.2	Jan	Construction Contracts (millions)	S-18	+ 1.6	+ 2.2
$ 247.0	$ 365.1	$ 316.3	Jan	Residential	S-18	-21.9	- 1.2
$ 208.6	$ 236.4	$ 167.8	Jan	Nonresidential	S-18	+24.3	- 0.2
$ 72.3	$ 82.2	$ 45.2	Jan	Nonbuilding*		+60.0	+20.6
3,552.2	3,538.6	3,455.5	Jan	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 2.8	+ 2.4
695.0	694.7	698.2	Jan	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 0.5	- 0.6
2,857.2	2,843.9	2,757.3	Jan	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 3.6	+ 3.2
139	173	230	Jan	Total Unemployment (thous.) official	S- 4	-33.8	- 1.7
3.6	4.4	5.9	Jan	Percent of Labor Force official	S- 6	--	--
68.8	74.0	92.0	Jan	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	-19.8	INA
2.1	2.3	2.9	Jan	Percent of Covered Employment	S-24	--	--
41.5	41.1	41.5	Jan	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	0	+ 0.2
$ 10.33	$ 10.32	$ 10.07	Jan	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-33	+ 2.6	+ 1.3
$ 427.66	$ 428.28	$ 416.90	Jan	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-31	+ 2.6	+ 1.6

See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.
*Not seasonally adjusted
**(Latest Month-3rd Qtr. 1986)(Month Ago-2nd Qtr. 1986)(Year Ago-3rd Qtr. 1985)
INA - Information Not Available

Nonagricultural Employment Estimates Revised to a 1986 Benchmark

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The Division of Planning and Research each month estimates the number of payroll employees in New Jersey and its 10 major labor areas. These estimates are based on reports submitted by a sample of employers. In March 1986, the sample numbered approximately 9,500, covering 37.5% of total manufacturing employment and 30.1% of total nonmanufacturing employment in the state.

By the end of 1986, the sample size had fallen to 9,300 through attrition. Federal budget cuts precluded sample expansion to compensate for the loss of employing units.

BENCHMARK OVERVIEW

The accuracy of the estimates is subjected annually to a quality control review. Once a year, in this case March 1986, estimates are compared with a more accurate and complete count of total employment for the same period. This more accurate and complete count of employment is called a benchmark and is obtained primarily from quarterly contributions reports filed by employers covered by unemployment insurance. New benchmarks, or universe counts, are determined at the most detailed industrial classification, or cell, for which estimates are made.

The sample-generated estimates are reviewed and revised annually since they inevitably differ from the subsequent actual benchmark, or total employment count. These differences may occur for several reasons.

Of particular importance in 1986, firms participating in the sample may have had different employment characteristics compared to those not participating. For example, employment in sample firms may be expanding or relatively stable while key non-sample firms may be experiencing job losses or may even close down.

In addition, the estimates are affected by sample variations caused by changes in the number of firms reporting in a particular industrial classification each month. This is due primarily to the voluntary aspect of employer participation in the survey.

Differences may also arise due to sample reporter delinquency, especially of key reporters, which may cause unrepresentative estimates. Responses from late reporters may yield trends different from estimates derived from employers reporting on a timely basis.

Another reason is that the current sampling structure can fail to capture part of the increase in employment resulting from the "birth" of new firms. This phenomenon most commonly occurs during the expansion portion

of the business cycle, but it can occur at any time that a particular industry is expanding.

The estimates can also be affected by changes in the industrial classification of individual establishments, normally made to the original estimates during the annual benchmark revision process. A change in the industrial classification of a firm is made when a shift occurs in the primary product line. Lastly, differences may occur as a result of improvements in benchmark source data.

The benchmark for all industry categories is based primarily upon tabulations of data on employment and wages received from New Jersey Unemployment Insurance (UI) program employer reports, which accounted for 97.8% of the employment base for the 1986 benchmark. The totals are further supplemented by periodic surveys of employment at establishments not covered by UI, such as religious institutions and social service agencies. Information on insurance agents and railroad transportation employees, who are also excluded from UI coverage, is extracted from other data sources.

After the benchmark for an industry has been established, the original estimates are compared with the benchmark and adjusted as needed. Most employment series are adjusted by "wedging" back the difference over the time period either from the new benchmark to the preceding one or from the time the trend divergence occurred. A wedge is a set of equal monthly adjustments that tapers out the differences between the March benchmark and estimate. The wedging of data, or smoothing of the benchmark adjustment, represents, therefore, only an approximation of the actual economic trend. Alternatively, estimates may be revised by the substitution of adjusted UI covered-employment data.

THE ORIGINAL AND REVISED SERIES OF NEW JERSEY
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
(In Thousands; Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	1985		1986	
	Original	Revised	Original	Revised
January	3318.3	3317.8	3405.2	3382.7
February	3312.9	3314.4	3408.0	3383.1
March	3343.5	3342.0	3443.5	3416.6
April	3384.9	3382.2	3486.6	3460.5
May	3415.5	3408.9	3517.0	3485.0
June	3466.6	3458.4	3566.2	3528.6
July	3467.2	3465.4	3563.8	3522.3
August	3470.6	3469.0	3564.3	3519.0
September	3451.8	3439.0	3553.7	3513.2
October	3458.0	3453.2	3563.3	3538.7
November	3468.2	3460.9	3582.3	3545.2
December	3472.0	3460.2	3586.4	3548.4
Annual Average	3419.1	3414.3	3520.0	3486.9

This year statewide estimates were revised back to 1985.

STATEWIDE REVIEW

Analysis of the 1986 benchmark for total nonfarm wage and salary employment required that the original March 1986 estimate be revised downward by 26,900, or 0.8%. This was the second consecutive year marked by an overestimate in employment. Employment overestimates occurred in both the goods-producing and government sectors, necessitating downward revisions of 20,900 (2.5%) and 9,400 (1.7%), respectively. Conversely, an upward revision of 3,500 (0.2%) was necessary in the private service-producing sector.

Within the goods-producing sector, manufacturing experienced the largest downward adjustment, as a result of employment overestimates in both its durable goods (16,800, or 4.9%) and nondurable goods (6,900, or 1.8%) subdivisions. The largest overestimates in durable goods manufacturing occurred in the electrical machinery, nonelectrical machinery, and stone/clay/glass products industries. Employment in the electrical machinery industry was revised downward by 6,200, or 6.5%, due to the failure of the sample to capture the industry decline and the effects of industrial classification code changes. The combined effects of these same two factors as well as the failure of the estimate to capture the closure of a large establishment were responsible for the down-

EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY BY INDUSTRY DIVISION
COMPARISON OF THE ORIGINAL AND REVISED ANNUAL AVERAGES
FOR THE YEARS 1985 AND 1986
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	1985				1986			
	Employment (000)		Change from Original to Revised		Employment (000)		Change from Original to Revised	
	Original	Revised	No. (000)	Percent	Original	Revised	No. (000)	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	3419.1	3414.3	-4.8	-0.1	3520.0	3486.9	-33.1	-0.9
Manufacturing	719.1	713.0	-6.1	-0.8	717.5	692.8	-24.7	-3.4
Construction	140.1	141.0	+0.9	+0.6	147.6	153.5	+ 5.9	+4.0
Mining	2.2	2.2	0	0.0	2.4	2.2	- 0.2	-8.3
Trans./Comm./ Elec./Gas/ Sanitary Ser.	224.9	226.0	+1.1	+0.5	229.4	229.8	+ 0.4	+0.2
Wholesale/Retail Trade	813.4	813.2	-0.2	0.0	844.3	832.8	-11.5	-1.4
Fin./Ins./Real Estate	192.5	194.9	+2.4	+1.2	201.9	208.9	+ 7.0	+3.5
Services	792.6	792.8	+0.2	0.0	832.4	831.2	- 1.2	-0.1
Government	534.4	531.1	-3.3	-0.6	544.8	535.7	- 9.1	-1.7

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
ORIGINAL ESTIMATE AND BENCHMARK COMPARED
MARCH 1986 FOR NEW JERSEY

	Employment (000)		Change from Estimate to Benchmark	
	Estimate	Benchmark	No. (000)	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	3443.5	3416.6	-26.9	- 0.8
Total Goods Producing	850.8	829.9	-20.9	- 2.5
Manufacturing	717.3	693.6	-23.7	- 3.3
Durable Goods	341.5	324.7	-16.8	- 4.9
Lumber/Wood Products	6.9	6.6	- 0.3	- 4.3
Furniture	13.6	12.9	- 0.7	- 5.1
Stone/Clay/Glass	26.5	24.1	- 2.4	- 9.1
Primary Metals	21.2	20.5	- 0.7	- 3.3
Fabricated Metals	48.6	49.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.8
Nonelectrical Machinery	60.3	57.0	- 3.3	- 5.5
Electrical Machinery	96.1	89.9	- 6.2	- 6.5
Transportation Equipment	12.9	11.7	- 1.2	- 9.3
Instruments	33.6	33.0	- 0.6	- 1.8
Misc. Manufacturing	21.8	20.0	- 1.8	- 8.3
Nondurable Goods	375.8	368.9	- 6.9	- 1.8
Food	48.1	48.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Tobacco	0.3	0.3	0	0.0
Textiles	14.5	13.6	- 0.9	- 6.2
Apparel	46.3	43.8	- 2.5	- 5.4
Paper Products	30.5	29.3	- 1.2	- 3.9
Printing/Publishing	66.6	65.9	- 0.7	- 1.1
Chemicals	119.8	118.0	- 1.8	- 1.5
Petroleum	8.6	8.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.3
Rubber/Plastics	36.8	37.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.1
Leather	4.3	3.6	- 0.7	-16.3
Construction	131.3	134.3	+ 3.0	+ 2.3
Mining	2.2	2.0	- 0.2	- 9.1
Total Service Producing	2592.7	2586.8	- 5.9	- 0.2
Private-Sector Service Producing	2043.9	2047.4	+ 3.5	+ 0.2
Trans./Comm./Elec./Gas/Sanitary Ser.	227.4	230.3	+ 2.9	+ 1.3
Wholesale/Retail Trade	811.2	806.5	- 4.7	- 0.6
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	197.1	204.0	+ 6.9	+ 3.5
Services	808.2	806.6	- 1.6	- 0.2
Government	548.8	539.4	- 9.4	- 1.7
Federal	75.6	76.3	+ 0.7	+ 0.9
State	119.2	114.6	- 4.6	- 3.9
Local	354.0	348.4	- 5.6	- 1.6

Aggregates may not add because of rounding.

ward revision of 3,300, or 5.5%, in the nonelectrical machinery industry. The downward revision of 2,400, or 9.1%, in the stone/clay/glass industry was partially due to the closure of two non-sample establishments.

The largest overestimates within the nondurable goods subdivision were found in the apparel, chemicals, and paper products manufacturing industries. Due to weak samples, the apparel industry was revised downward by 2,500, or 5.4% and the chemicals industry by 1,800 (1.5%). In the paper products industry, industrial classification code changes were responsible for the downward revision of 1,200, or 3.9%.

Construction and mining are the two other major divisions within the goods-producing sector. The employment estimate for construction was revised upward by 3,000, or 2.3%, because of an unrepresentative sample. Mining employment was adjusted downward by 200.

An upward revision of 3,500 (0.2%) occurred in the private service-producing sector. The finance/insurance/real estate division registered the largest underestimate and was revised upward by 6,900 (3.5%). The revision was primarily due to the failure of the sample to adequately capture the growth from new and expanding businesses as well as industrial classification code changes.

Total government employment was adjusted downward by 9,400, or 1.7%. State and local governments required downward revisions of 4,600 (3.9%) and 5,600 (1.6%), respectively, as the result of improvements in estimating methods. Federal government employment was underestimated and adjusted upward by 700, or 0.9%.

LABOR AREA REVIEW

Of the 10 labor areas, 7 registered overestimates in their total nonagricultural employment. The Bergen, Camden and Newark Labor Areas accounted for the largest downward revisions of 6,600 (1.5%), 2,600 (0.6%) and 2,500 (0.3%), respectively. The Trenton Labor Area experienced the smallest downward revision, 400 or 0.2%.

Employment was underestimated in the Atlantic City, Jersey City and Passaic Labor Areas. Upward revisions of 900 (0.6%), 900 (0.4%) and 400 (0.2%), respectively, were required.

USE OF UI DATA FROM APRIL TO JUNE 1986

Revisions for 1986 also utilized employment data reported under the state's Unemployment Insurance (UI) program for April, May and June of 1986. Incorporating UI data for this additional quarter into the estimating procedure improves the accuracy of the 1986 and 1987 estimates and will reduce the magnitude of revisions next year. The use of second quarter UI data is particularly significant this year since it showed that the difference between the June estimate and benchmark was larger than that for March, indicating employment in firms within the sample continued to grow at a faster rate than employment for the universe of all employers covered by the UI program. In June 1986, total nonagricultural employment was overestimated by 37,600 (1.1%) compared with 26,900 (0.8%) in March. The largest difference was in wholesale and retail trade, which was revised downward by 14,000 (1.6%) in June but by only 4,700 (0.6%) in March.

The March benchmark together with UI covered employment data for the second quarter of 1986 established the level from which to project revised industry employment estimates for the remaining six months of 1986 based on data trends provided by sample reporters. After reprojecting for this more current period, New Jersey's statewide nonagricultural employment estimate for December 1986 was revised downward by 38,000, or 1.1%.

Analysis of the December 1986 revisions showed that employment in the goods-producing sector was revised downward by 17,200, or 2.0%. Manufacturing required a downward adjustment of 23,700 (3.3%), with the durable goods and nondurable goods categories showing downward revisions of 14,600 (4.3%) and 9,100 (2.4%), respectively. Construction was revised upward by 6,600, or 4.3%.

The original December 1986 employment estimate for the private service-producing sector was also overestimated, necessitating a downward revision of 11,200 (0.5%). The largest revision was in trade which was overestimated by 14,300, or 1.6%. Public sector employment was adjusted downward by 9,600, or 1.7%.

EMPLOYMENT BY LABOR AREA
ORIGINAL ESTIMATE AND BENCHMARK COMPARED
MARCH 1986

Labor Areas (Counties)	Employment (000)		Change from Estimate to Benchmark	
	Estimate	Benchmark	No. (000)	Percent
Atlantic City MSA (Atlantic & Cape May Counties)	143.5	144.4	+0.9	+0.6
Bergen LMA (Bergen County)	441.8	435.2	-6.6	-1.5
Camden LMA (Burlington, Camden, & Gloucester Counties)	401.7	399.1	-2.6	-0.6
Jersey City PMSA (Hudson County)	232.4	233.3	+0.9	+0.4
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon PMSA (Middlesex, Somerset, & Hunterdon Counties)	484.8	484.1	-0.7	-0.1
Monmouth-Ocean PMSA (Monmouth & Ocean Counties)	294.8	294.1	-0.7	-0.2
Newark PMSA (Essex, Morris, Sussex, & Union Counties)	934.2	931.7	-2.5	-0.3
Passaic LMA (Passaic County)	198.4	198.8	+0.4	+0.2
Trenton PMSA (Mercer County)	185.7	185.3	-0.4	-0.2
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton PMSA (Cumberland County)	53.8	52.9	-0.9	-1.7

NOTE: LMA = Labor Market Area
MSA = Metropolitan Statistical Area
PMSA = Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area

Employment of Women in New Jersey, 1960 to 1985[1]

by Ronald Thatcher
Covered Employment Unit
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

For a little more than a quarter of a century, the New Jersey Department of Labor has been gathering information on employment of women in jobs covered by New Jersey's Unemployment Insurance Program. The 25 years from 1960 to 1985 were a period of growth and change in women's employment.

As shown in Table 1, covered jobs held by women in the private sector rose from around 450,000 in 1960 to over 1.2 million in 1985. That gain of almost 800,000 jobs represented a growth of 175% in the 25-year span. Not all of this gain was attributable to economic growth or to increased job opportunities for women. Expansion of coverage under the Unemployment Insurance Law added upwards of 200,000 workers to Covered Employment rolls during the quarter of a century covered by this article. The exact percentage of women in this group is unknown. Employment of women grew every year, except for 1971 and 1975, which were both periods of general economic decline.

At the same time as their numbers were growing, women were also accounting for increasing proportions of total covered employment. While in 1960 women held 29.0% of all covered jobs, by 1985 they held 43.5%. The percentage of women in covered employment rose in almost every year during the 25-year period. Only in 1983 and 1984 did men show a faster rate of growth in jobholding.

The rate at which women made gains in employment varied considerably over the years. (See Table 2.) From 1960 to 1965, women gained 79,000 jobs while men added 95,000. In the five years from 1965 to 1970, women gained 170,000 jobs while male jobholding rose by 181,000. The surge in the numbers for both men and women during the later period was due in large part to an expanded coverage in the Unemployment Insurance system that occurred in the late 1960s. Required coverage was extended from employers of four or more workers to those of one or more. While this administrative change sharply inflated job totals for both sexes, it appeared to have had little immediate effect on the proportion of jobs held by men and women.

Overall, the 1960s were a period of strong economic expansion in the state and nation. While women claimed a substantial portion of newly created employment, jobs held by men grew slightly faster in absolute terms. As women approached parity in job growth, however, their portion of covered employment rose, moving from 29.0% in 1960 to 33.7% in 1970.

It was the 1970s which proved to be the landmark period in women's employment. As the baby-boom generation moved into working age, well-chronicled socioeconomic changes in patterns of marriage, childbearing, divorce and education, as well as attitudinal changes towards women's employment brought women into the labor market in large numbers. The effects of these trends are well documented in covered employment data.

From 1970 to 1975, women gained 140,000 covered jobs, while men actually lost 32,000. Contributing heavily to this dramatic departure from earlier trends were three events. Two recessions, one in 1970 and another in

Table 1

PRIVATE SECTOR COVERED JOBS HELD BY WOMEN
1960 to 1985

Year	Covered Jobs Held by Women	% of Total Covered Jobs	Total Covered Jobs
1960	450,573	29.0	1,553,451
1961	463,260	29.6	1,564,749
1962	481,727	29.9	1,610,065
1963	490,410	30.1	1,627,209
1964	500,799	30.2	1,655,561
1965	529,505	30.7	1,726,958
1966	567,719	31.4	1,806,533
1967	590,797	32.0	1,843,491
1968	612,234	32.5	1,886,342
1969	678,464	33.3	2,038,589
1970	699,764	33.7	2,078,279
1971	695,191	33.8	2,055,964
1972	792,856	36.0	2,200,753
1973	848,562	36.9	2,300,824
1974	866,826	37.8	2,294,948
1975	839,372	38.4	2,185,676
1976	876,991	39.2	2,237,322
1977	909,869	39.6	2,300,160
1978	974,968	40.3	2,421,436
1979	1,028,116	41.1	2,501,026
1980	1,048,613	41.6	2,520,530
1981	1,074,881	42.2	2,546,086
1982	1,100,529	43.5	2,528,399
1983	1,130,556	43.1	2,621,442
1984	1,193,945	43.0	2,775,835
1985	1,237,587	43.5	2,845,675

1974-1975, had a much greater impact on men's employment than on women's. The state's manufacturing sector took the brunt of both these economic downturns, and male-dominated industries such as primary metals, fabricated metals, machinery and transportation equipment were particularly hard hit. In the five-year period, men lost 80,000 factory jobs, while female employment in manufacturing fell by only 33,000.

A third factor influencing employment statistics was another change in the Unemployment Insurance coverage. When nonprofit organizations were brought into the system in 1972, over 50,000 additional jobs were added to New Jersey's covered employment. The single largest element among the nonprofits was hospitals, where women have historically held the majority of jobs.

The latter half of the 1970s saw women's employment grow by 209,000, well in excess of the 126,000 jobs gained by men. The period between 1975 and 1980 was marked by explosive growth in services, an industry division whose diverse elements include health care, amusements and recreation, hotels and motels, and a number of business support and personal service activities. By 1975, women had already achieved a strong representation in the staffing patterns of service industries, but that division's rapid growth during the late 1970s provided thousands of new job opportunities to women. Between 1975 and 1980, services accounted for 96,000 of the 209,000 additional jobs held by women.

The 1970s proved to be the women's decade in terms of covered employment. Every year they gained more jobs than men with female employment rising from 700,000 in 1970 to over 1,000,000 by 1980. With men's employment growing at a much slower pace, the percentage of women in covered employment jumped from 33.7% in 1970 to over 41% by the end of the decade.

The early 1980s appeared to be a carryover from the trends of the previous decade with gains in women's jobholding outstripping those of men by a margin of 189,000 to 136,000 from 1980 to 1985. Closer inspection of the data, however, reveals that relative gains by women occurred mainly in the period from 1980 to 1982 when the male-dominated construction and manufacturing sectors suffered recessionary losses. The proportion of covered jobs held by women moved up during that period from 41.6% to 43.5%. In 1985 as construction boomed, that percentage stood at the same 43.5%.

It is evident that the disparity in job growth between the sexes could not continue at the

Table 2

CHANGES IN COVERED PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS
HELD BY MEN AND WOMEN 1960-1985

CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF COVERED JOBS

	Women		Men	
Intervals	Amount	%	Amount	%
1960-1965	+ 78,932	+ 17.5	+ 94,575	+ 8.6
1965-1970	+170,259	+ 32.2	+ 181,062	+ 15.1
1970-1975	+139,608	+ 20.0	(-) 32,211	(-) 2.3
1975-1980	+209,241	+ 24.9	+ 125,613	+ 9.3
1980-1985	+188,974	+ 18.0	+ 136,171	+ 9.3
Total Change 1960-1985	+787,014	+174.7	+ 505,210	+ 45.8

same rate indefinitely. The most recent figures may be an anomaly or signify a temporary plateau in the trend of greater employment growth for women. It is also possible that the major underlying causes of this trend may have already delivered their maximum impact, and that future jobs gains may be more evenly divided between the sexes. Data for the balance of this decade will tell that story.

INDUSTRY PATTERNS (TABLE 3)

In the 25 years between 1960 and 1985, every major industry division showed growth in both the numbers and proportions of women employed. The patterns of changes were significantly different, however, from industry to industry.

In construction, women have been gaining employment in what are considered nontradi-

Table 3

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF COVERED JOBS HELD BY WOMEN
SELECTED MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
1960 and 1985

	1960		1985	
Major Industry Divisions	Number of Covered Jobs	% of Industry Jobs	Number of Covered Jobs	% of Industry Jobs
Construction	4,353	5.1	14,225	10.1
Manufacturing	223,921	28.1	245,576	34.8
Transportation	5,040	7.0	31,894	24.3
Communications & Utilities	18,700	35.8	33,729	38.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	117,266	34.8	362,178	44.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	31,100	47.3	117,517	61.9
Services	49,470	36.3	417,341	57.3

tional jobs, and the covered employment data document that progress. By 1985, one out of every ten construction industry employees was a woman. While that ratio was still lowest among major industry divisions, it represented substantial improvement from 1960, when only one job in twenty was held by a female.

The percentage of manufacturing jobs held by women rose from 28.1% in 1960 to 34.8% in 1985. Even that relatively modest increase may tend to overstate the advances made by women in gaining factory employment. Unlike other employment sectors in New Jersey, manufacturing provided fewer jobs in 1985 than it had in 1960, thereby limiting employment opportunities for both sexes. While women did gain over 20,000 jobs in manufacturing from 1960 to 1985, their increased representation in percentage terms was more a function of a sharp decline in male jobholding. Men suffered a net loss of 113,000 manufacturing jobs from 1960 to 1985.

Women's share of the total transportation division work force was more than three times greater in 1985 than it was in 1960. Gains in jobs like truck driver, bus driver, and other nontraditional occupations helped to move the percentage of jobs held by women from 7.0% to 24.3% over the 25-year span. Another contributing factor was a change in industry mix within the division. Total employment grew most rapidly in transportation services, which includes travel agencies, and in air transportation. Both of these elements employ a higher-than-average proportion of female workers.

Employment in communications and public utilities presented a particularly interesting picture. While women's representation in this industry division was already at a relatively high 35.8% in 1960, that figure showed almost no growth in the 25 years that followed. Here the net change failed to depict the underlying changes in employment patterns. Women have undeniably made substantial progress in many areas within communications and public utilities. Those gains were largely offset in the statistics, however, by a sharp decline in what was the largest single industry job held by females--telephone operator. The advent of automatic switching equipment and other technological advances have led to a continuing erosion over the last 25 years in the number of operators employed.

Total employment in wholesale and retail trade has expanded tremendously over the last quarter of a century. While women claimed only slightly more than half of these new jobs--244,000 vs. 227,000 for men--the overall size of the increase was enough to push the percentage of women employed up from around 35% in 1960 to 45% in 1985.

The division claiming the greatest proportion of women in both 1960 and 1985 was finance/insurance/real estate (FIRE). In 1960, 47% of FIRE employees were female; by 1985, that level had risen to almost 62%. One of the main contributors to this increase was the banking industry, the fastest growing component within FIRE. As the number of branch banks in New Jersey multiplied in recent years, women were able to gain large numbers of jobs at both the clerical and managerial levels.

Women's employment in the services division jumped from 36% in 1960 to 57% in 1985, partly on the strength of the growth in health and business services and changes in coverage under the Unemployment Insurance Law. In the last few years, women's share of service employment was boosted by a surge in the number of people working for personnel supply firms. Many of these positions are secretarial or clerical in nature and are filled primarily by women.

SUMMARY

In summary, the 25 years from 1960 to 1985 were a period of rapid growth for women's employment in New Jersey. Every major industry division showed higher numbers and percentages of female workers and in two--finance/insurance/real estate and services--women gained a majority position in industry employment.

Job growth was strong throughout the entire period but it was in the 1970s when the relative gains by women were strongest. During that decade women claimed almost four new jobs for every one for men.

Although they made gains in all major areas of employment, the general trend of the economy away from goods-producing activities meant that women, like men, were more likely than ever to be employed in divi-

sions like trade and services. These two divisions provided jobs for almost 800,000 women in 1985, or nearly two thirds of all women working in private sector covered employment.

ABOUT THE DATA

Covered employment is a monthly count of full- and part-time employees as reported by employers in the New Jersey Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) system. Although groups such as the self employed and unpaid family workers are outside of U.I. coverage, covered employment does account for over 90% of all jobs in the state.

With each quarterly U.I. contribution report, employers provide counts of their total employment for each of the three months covered, and female employment for the third month of the quarter only. Thus, yearly figures for female employment shown in this article represent the average of four months data rather than a normal 12-month annual average. Similarly, percentages of female employment were calculated by dividing this four-month average by an annual figure for total employment computed in the same manner.

Total covered employment is a critical element in a number of statistical and administrative programs, and as such receives a considerable amount of scrutiny. Data are edited as received and are later evaluated by both the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and by other employment estimating units within the Division of Planning and Research who use this series as a major input to their own programs.

While female data have been collected over an extended period, they have never been subject to the same rigorous review as the total employment statistics. For that reason, the time series on female covered employment was evaluated against independently derived data of a similar nature.

Labor force data from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a national sample survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau which contains some 2,600 New Jersey households, offers information on female employment. This series is not definitionally consistent with covered employment in that it measures resident employment, rather than a count of jobs by location. Therefore, differences between the two series would be expected because of worker commutation across state lines, dual jobholding and employment outside of U.I. coverage. Additionally, covered statistics in this report are private sector only, although state and local government employment is now under U.I. coverage. These definitional differences would affect not only aggregate numbers but proportions of female workers shown in the statistics, e.g., certain noncovered areas may comprise larger-than-average percentages of males or females.

Nevertheless, the great majority of employment in New Jersey is represented in both programs, and it would be expected that trends for female employment would follow the same general path in each series. Comparative historical data for selected years are presented below.

	Jobs Held by Females as % of Total Covered Jobs	Female Employment as % of Total Resident Employment
1970	33.7%	36.6%
1975	38.4	39.6
1980	41.6	43.4
1985	43.5	44.3

Generally, covered female employment tracked very well with data from the CPS. In the 16 years from 1970 through 1985, the CPS figures fell in a narrow range (0 to 3 percentage points) above the percentage of females reported in covered employment. Moreover, both series indicated increasing proportions of females each year throughout the 1970s and in 13 of the 15 yearly changes recorded. Given that some fluctuations would be expected in CPS because of its relative small sample, the correlation between the two series was remarkably good.

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[1] Covered Employment statistics provide data on employment by industry only. References in this article to occupational trends were drawn from other sources, primarily the U.S. Department of Labor publication, **Time of Change: 1983 Handbook on Women Workers.**

Economic Briefs

PROVISIONAL ESTIMATE OF NEW JERSEY'S POPULATION: JULY 1, 1986

The U.S. Census Bureau's recent release of the July 1, 1986 population estimate for New Jersey, shows a population of 7,620,000, up 255,000 persons from the 1980 census. This represents an increase of 3.5% from 1980 to 1986, equivalent to an annual growth rate of 0.54%. During the same period, the nation as a whole experienced a 6.4% increase in population, so that New Jersey's population is growing at a rate somewhat over half that of the nation. However, New Jersey's six-year

Table 1

REGIONAL POPULATION TRENDS,
APRIL 1, 1980 THROUGH JULY 1, 1986

	Population (Thousands)			
	Census, April 1, 1980	Provisional Estimate July 1, 1986	Percent Increase 1980-1986	Annual Rate of Growth, 1980-1986
United States	226,545	241,077	6.4	0.99
Northeastern Region	49,137	50,018	1.8	0.28
Middle Atlantic	36,788	37,281	1.3	0.21
New York	17,558	17,772	1.2	0.19
NEW JERSEY	7,365	7,620	3.5	0.54
Pennsylvania	11,865	11,889	0.2	0.03
New England	12,349	12,737	3.1	0.49

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census

rate of increase is high compared with both the northeastern region (Table 1) in the same time interval, and New Jersey in the recent past (Table 2).

The northeastern region grew by 1.79% during the six years, little over half New Jersey's rate. Within the region, population growth more rapid than New Jersey's was observed only in the northern New England states of New Hampshire (11.5%), Vermont (5.8%), and Maine (5.8%). New York and Pennsylvania, our nearest neighbors in the region, grew by 1.2% and 0.2%, respectively. Delaware and Maryland, not defined to be in the northeast by the Census Bureau, showed percentage increases somewhat higher than New Jersey, at 6.5% and 5.8%, respectively, from 1980 to 1986.

More significantly, the New Jersey estimate for 1986 demonstrates a continuation of the recovery in New Jersey's population growth that has characterized the decade thus far. The 0.54% annual growth rate is double the 0.27% observed for the intercensal decade 1970 to 1980. Moreover, the year-to-year trend since 1980 implies a steady increase in the rate of growth since 1982.

Table 2

ANNUAL POPULATION TREND IN NEW JERSEY, 1980 THROUGH 1986

Year*	Population	Growth Rate From Previous Year (%)
1970	7,171,112	
1980	7,365,011	0.27
1981	7,406,000	0.55
1982	7,428,000	0.30
1983	7,464,000	0.48
1984	7,511,000	0.63
1985	7,561,000	0.66
1986	7,620,000	0.78

*1970 and 1980 populations are from the U.S. Census of April 1; all others are estimates as of July 1. The 1986 estimate is provisional.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census

The major demographic cause of this upturn in population growth has been the return to a positive migration balance. In the 1970s, slow population growth occurred because an excess of births over deaths was sufficient to counterbalance substantial net losses to out-migration. While most of New Jersey's growth is still caused by natural increase, the upward trend in the growth rate has been explained by a gradual renewal of net in-migration since 1980.

The 1986 provisional estimate is produced by the U.S. Census Bureau with the assistance of the Division of Planning and Research through the Federal-State Cooperative Program Estimates (FSCPE). While the 1986 estimate is provisional, the estimates for 1981 through 1985 represent minor revisions from previous estimates. Cooperative estimates for counties and municipalities will be produced later this year.

REVISIONS FOR CPI

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is being revised effective with publication of data for January 1987. As a part of the revision, the market basket of goods and services priced for the index is being updated to reflect how consumers are spending their money. Buying patterns can change over time as a result of changes in prices, demographic characteristics of the population, income, or tastes and habits. Historically, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has updated the CPI market basket approximately every 10 years. The uses of the CPI as a measure of inflation and the effects of economic policy, as a deflator of other statistical series, and as an income or benefits escalator require that it be current and accurate.

The last revision of the CPI market basket of goods and services took place in 1978 and was based on 1972-73 spending patterns. The revised 1987 CPI uses a market basket reflecting 1982-84 buying patterns. In addition, new definitions of some expenditure categories in the CPI are being introduced. For a complete discussion of the revisions see: **Monthly Labor Review,** January 1987, "New Market Basket for CPI."

STATISTICAL SECTION

Please Note:

Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

For those series which are affected by the occurrence of five rather than four of a particular day of the week, during the course of a month in any given year, a statistical adjustment known as "trading day" has been made.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, caution should be exercised in making comparisons among charts.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

On page S-37 are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-Jul' 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-6	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research US Bureau of Labor Statistics
7-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	Edison Electric Institute: 1969-1979 US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration: 1980-present
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	R.L. Polk and Company
31-36	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research

SERIES NOTES

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The **official series** is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) monthly survey of some 2,730 New Jersey households. The **unofficial series** is based on a combination

of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks.

Both data series are based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

Official series data have been adjusted to 1986 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Unofficial series data have been adjusted to a 1986 benchmark.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

The New Jersey Department of Labor (NJDOL) agrees to publish the BLS approved estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate for the State and all published areas, and agrees to label these data as the data used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. NJDOL reserves the right to publish alternate labor force and unemployment data for State purposes and will suitably label such data so as to distinguish them from the BLS approved series.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1986 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes. See footnote on page S-29 for additional information in estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1986 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS BY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living--food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the **Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers** series (CPI-W).

CPI-W is based on urban consumer units where more than one-half of the income is earned from clerical or wage occupations. In addition, one of the members must work for 37 weeks or more in an eligible occupation. The CPI-W population represented 30 percent of the total United States population in 1981.

The U.S. CPI is the **U.S. City Average.**

The N.Y. CPI is for the **New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey** area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the **Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey** area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST-OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average

Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

20 Business failures data beginning with January 1984 are not comparable to those prior to that date due to coverage of industries not previously included. Beginning in January 1984, all industries are included in the data.

21 Beginning with the February 1987 issue of the **Economic Indicators**, data on total electric power sales have been replaced by industrial electric power sales. Industrial electric power sales are estimates of total sales of electricity by utilities to industrial users only. They are based on a sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in **Electric Power Monthly** (DOE/EIA-0226).

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 3 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22, 23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions made after the monthly data were originally published. The monthly data have not been revised.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is the sum of seasonally adjusted residential and nonresidential construction contract awards and unadjusted nonbuilding construction contracts awards. The nonbuilding component does not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern.

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of **New Jersey Residential Building Permits,** published by the Division of Planning and Research.

TOTAL PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED by building permits (Series 25) data is the sum of seasonally adjusted single-family dwelling units and unadjusted two-family, three-or-four family and multi-family dwelling units. Public housing units are not included in either the New Jersey or U.S. series and represent a tiny fraction of the total.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing. Data do not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern and are therefore not appropriate for seasonal adjustment.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey **Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.**

30 New passenger car registrations data are total new passenger cars registered in New Jersey, regardless of the State in which the sales occur, and include both domestically produced as well as imported vehicles.

Because of unemployment insurance coverage and other law changes affecting eligibility for benefits, data on unemployment insurance claims (Series 31-36) may not be directly comparable between years.

31 WEEKS CLAIMED (WEEKLY AVERAGE) is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

32 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state UI program only.

33 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the regular state program only.

34-36 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week generally containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the subsequent week.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 36) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted or unadjusted data for the respective industry components. The decision to seasonally adjust the component industries is based upon individual consideration of the industries and whether seasonal adjustment is statistically meaningful.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	3,811	3,747	3,805	3,841	3,875	3,874	3,857	3,909
FEB	3,816	3,771	3,830	3,844	3,889	3,874		
MAR	3,841	3,777	3,842	3,833	3,834	3,881		
APR	3,930	3,810	3,844	3,824	3,851	3,890		
MAY	3,881	3,834	3,790	3,810	3,891	3,892		
JUN	3,800	3,844	3,826	3,811	3,928	3,894		
JUL	3,819	3,843	3,855	3,826	3,904	3,893		
AUG	3,824	3,844	3,822	3,832	3,916	3,871		
SEP	3,814	3,858	3,849	3,835	3,918	3,886		
OCT	3,806	3,861	3,829	3,844	3,876	3,898		
NOV	3,764	3,836	3,875	3,854	3,914	3,922		
DEC	3,797	3,853	3,874	3,849	3,900	3,926		

2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

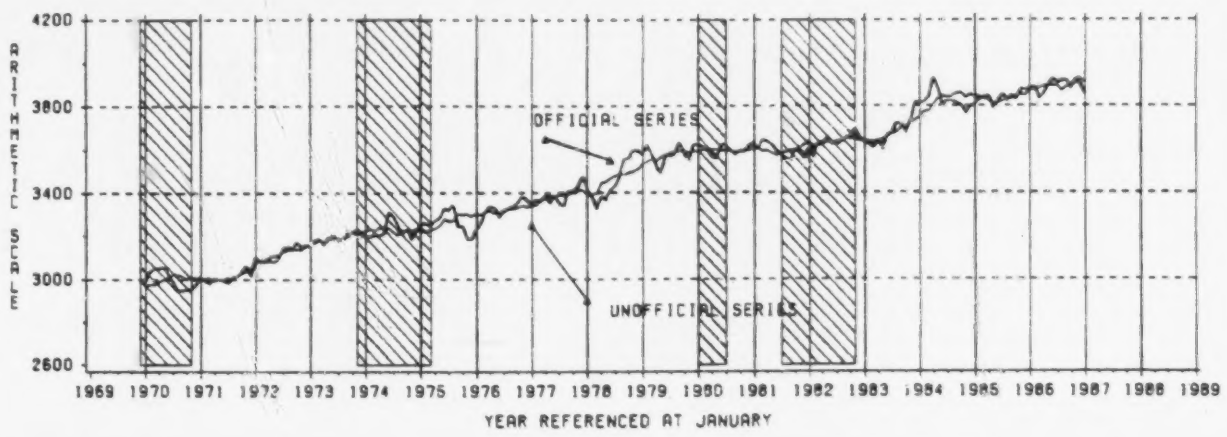
DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	3,549	3,509	3,584	3,621	3,645	3,654	3,718	3,740
FEB	3,579	3,531	3,600	3,617	3,666	3,669		
MAR	3,583	3,537	3,613	3,607	3,670	3,680		
APR	3,666	3,578	3,609	3,598	3,664	3,689		
MAY	3,643	3,595	3,603	3,594	3,685	3,691		
JUN	3,601	3,606	3,615	3,596	3,728	3,694		
JUL	3,584	3,606	3,635	3,606	3,698	3,689		
AUG	3,579	3,605	3,639	3,620	3,724	3,677		
SEP	3,573	3,618	3,645	3,621	3,729	3,702		
OCT	3,590	3,621	3,601	3,635	3,674	3,720		
NOV	3,546	3,620	3,641	3,643	3,737	3,738		
DEC	3,577	3,624	3,647	3,646	3,727	3,753		

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

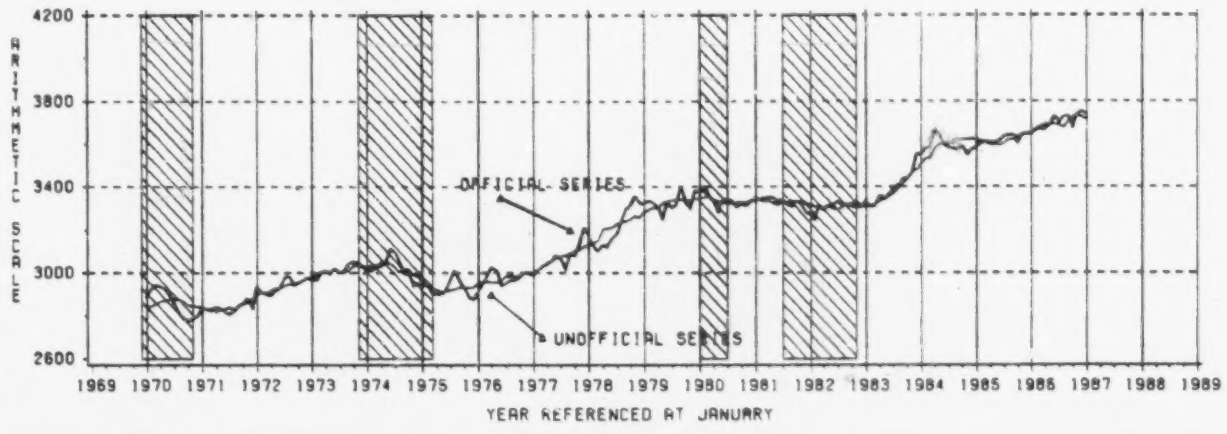
DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	262	238	221	221	230	220	139	169
FEB	237	240	230	227	223	205		
MAR	258	240	229	226	164	201		
APR	264	232	235	226	187	201		
MAY	238	239	187	216	206	201		
JUN	199	239	211	216	200	201		
JUL	235	237	220	220	206	204		
AUG	245	239	183	212	192	194		
SEP	241	240	204	214	189	184		
OCT	216	240	228	210	202	178		
NOV	218	216	234	211	177	184		
DEC	220	229	227	203	173	173		

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS--I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)



2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)



3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) –INVERTED

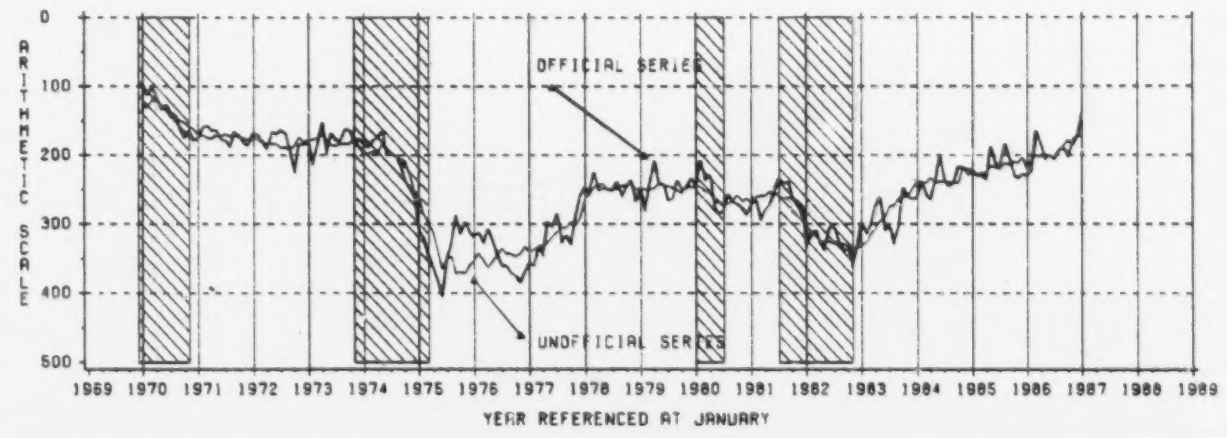


TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	65.6	64.5	65.0	65.7	65.7	65.7	64.8	65.6
FEB	65.6	64.8	65.4	65.7	65.9	65.7		
MAR	66.0	64.9	65.6	65.5	64.9	65.7		
APR	67.5	65.4	65.6	65.3	65.2	65.8		
MAY	66.6	65.8	64.7	65.0	65.8	65.8		
JUN	65.1	65.9	65.3	65.0	66.3	65.8		
JUL	65.4	65.8	65.8	65.3	65.9	65.7		
AUG	65.5	65.8	65.1	65.3	66.0	65.3		
SEP	65.3	66.0	65.5	65.3	66.0	65.5		
OCT	65.1	66.0	65.1	65.4	65.3	65.6		
NOV	64.4	65.6	65.9	65.5	65.9	66.0		
DEC	64.9	65.9	65.8	65.4	65.6	66.0		

5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

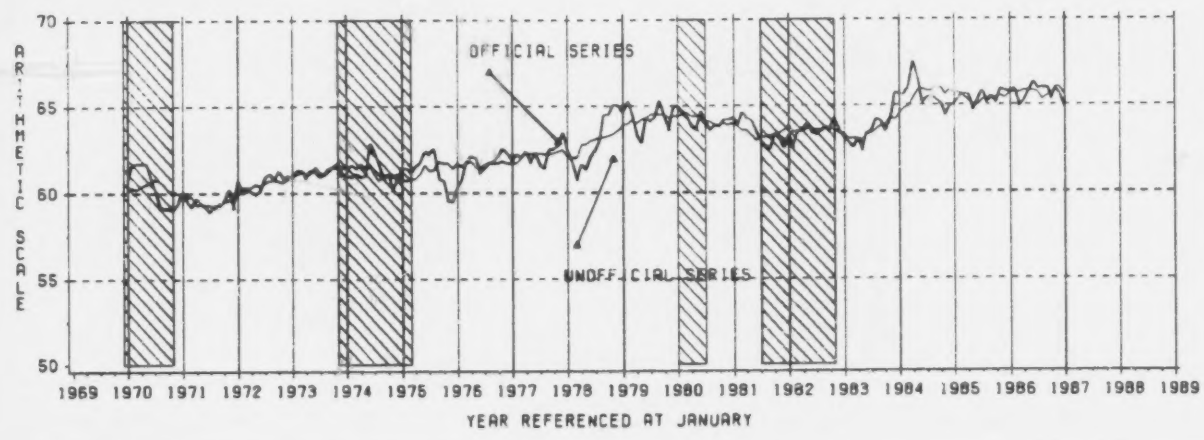
DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	61.1	60.4	61.3	61.9	61.8	62.0	62.4	62.8
FEB	61.5	60.7	61.5	61.8	62.1	62.2		
MAR	61.6	60.8	61.7	61.6	62.2	62.3		
APR	62.9	61.4	61.6	61.4	62.0	62.4		
MAY	62.5	61.7	61.5	61.3	62.3	62.4		
JUN	61.7	61.8	61.7	61.3	63.0	62.4		
JUL	61.4	61.7	62.0	61.5	62.4	62.2		
AUG	61.3	61.7	62.0	61.7	62.8	62.0		
SEP	61.1	61.9	62.1	61.6	62.8	62.4		
OCT	61.4	61.9	61.3	61.8	61.9	62.6		
NOV	60.6	61.9	61.9	61.9	62.9	62.9		
DEC	61.1	62.0	61.9	61.9	62.7	63.1		

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

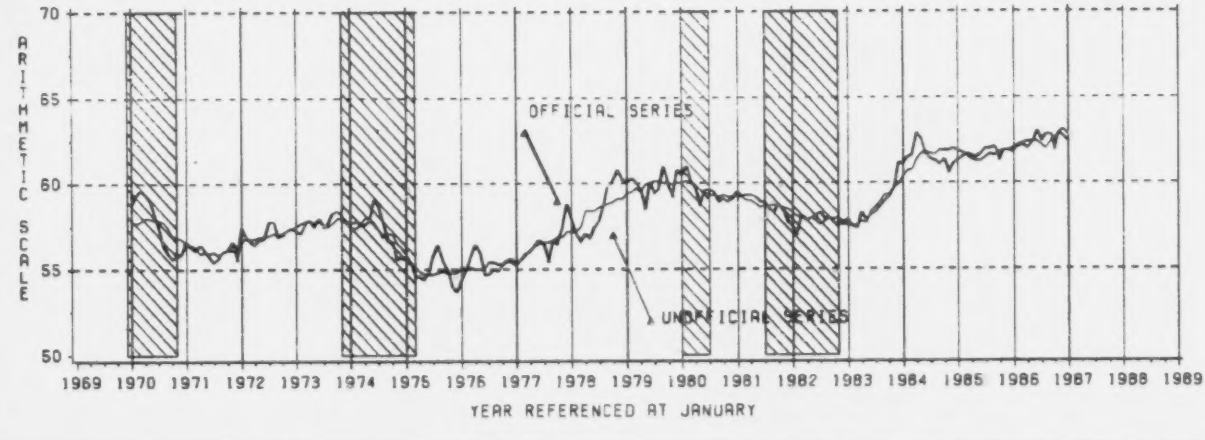
DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	6.9	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.7	3.6	4.3
FEB	6.2	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.3		
MAR	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.9	4.3	5.2		
APR	6.7	6.1	6.1	5.9	4.9	5.2		
MAY	6.1	6.2	4.9	5.7	5.3	5.2		
JUN	5.2	6.2	5.5	5.7	5.1	5.2		
JUL	6.2	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.2		
AUG	6.4	6.2	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.0		
SEP	6.3	6.2	5.3	5.6	4.8	4.7		
OCT	5.7	6.2	6.0	5.4	5.2	4.6		
NOV	5.8	5.6	6.0	5.5	4.5	4.7		
DEC	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.3	4.4	4.4		

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED

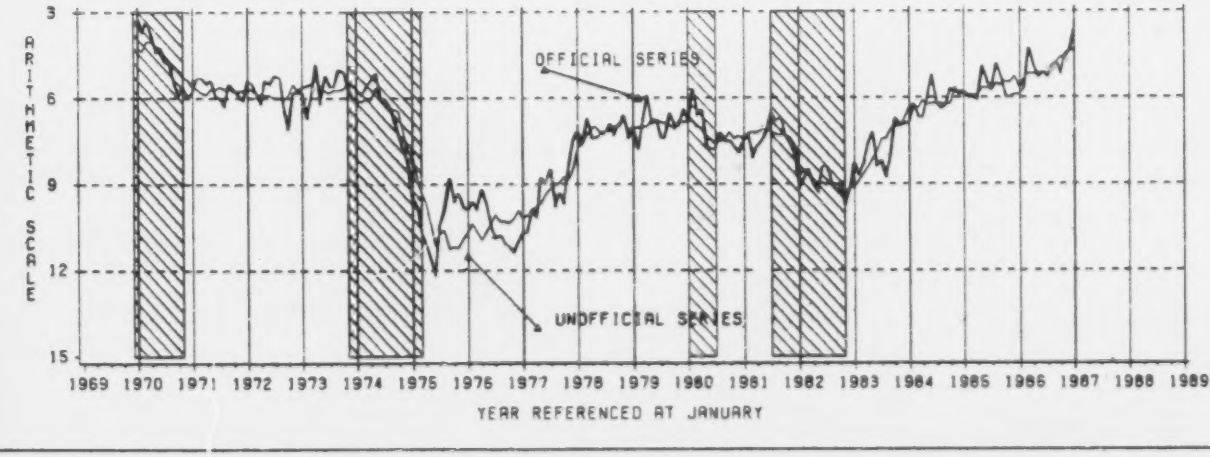


TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

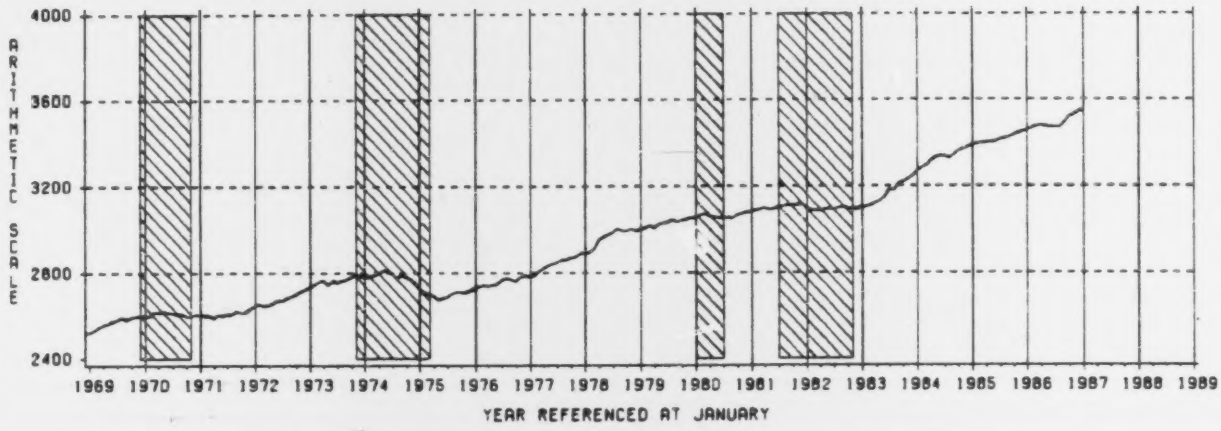
7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)								
DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	3200.0	3264.7	3317.8	3388.7	3382.7	3455.5	3476.9P	3552.2P
FEB	3210.4	3285.3	3314.4	3395.5	3383.1	3466.9		
MAR	3239.5	3291.6	3342.0	3398.7	3416.6	3474.7		
APR	3297.8	3314.4	3382.2	3399.7	3460.5	3478.1		
MAY	3335.3	3327.0	3408.9	3401.2	3485.0	3477.1		
JUN	3391.1	3336.1	3458.4	3403.3	3528.6	3472.1		
JUL	3388.4	3337.3	3465.4	3413.8	3522.3	3470.5		
AUG	3376.8	3329.1	3469.0	3420.6	3519.0	3471.8		
SEP	3360.6	3342.5	3439.0	3422.0	3513.2	3497.2		
OCT	3377.5	3359.9	3453.2	3434.6	3538.7	3520.1		
NOV	3386.4	3370.7	3460.9	3444.2	3545.2	3527.8		
DEC	3388.3	3378.5	3460.2	3449.4	3548.4	3538.6		

8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)								
DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	2678.9	2741.9	2793.7	2861.9	2855.1	2925.2	2937.9P	3010.7P
FEB	2684.8	2762.0	2785.5	2868.4	2847.8	2933.7		
MAR	2710.7	2767.1	2811.0	2871.8	2877.2	2939.7		
APR	2771.2	2790.8	2851.8	2872.2	2920.2	2940.9		
MAY	2810.6	2804.4	2878.4	2872.4	2946.7	2940.2		
JUN	2863.1	2814.3	2921.6	2872.7	2986.4	2936.1		
JUL	2870.8	2820.6	2932.1	2881.1	2991.4	2939.7		
AUG	2866.7	2814.0	2938.9	2885.1	2993.9	2941.0		
SEP	2855.3	2821.7	2917.7	2885.4	2991.4	2960.2		
OCT	2857.0	2837.6	2921.1	2900.9	3000.4	2980.0		
NOV	2858.8	2847.0	2922.7	2910.2	3000.2	2986.9		
DEC	2859.5	2853.2	2923.4	2916.0	3003.7	2996.9		

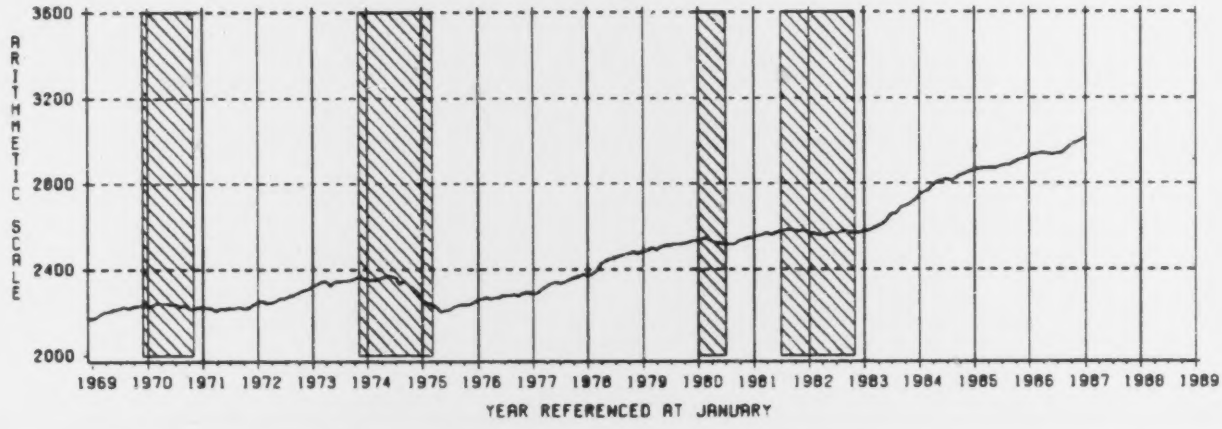
9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)								
DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	521.1	522.8	524.1	526.7	527.6	530.3	539.0P	541.5P
FEB	525.6	523.3	528.9	527.1	535.3	533.2		
MAR	528.8	524.5	531.0	526.9	539.4	535.0		
APR	526.6	523.6	530.4	527.5	540.3	537.2		
MAY	524.7	522.6	530.5	528.8	538.3	536.9		
JUN	528.0	521.8	536.8	530.6	542.2	536.0		
JUL	517.6	516.7	533.3	532.7	530.9	530.8		
AUG	510.1	515.1	530.1	535.5	525.1	530.8		
SEP	505.3	520.7	521.3	536.6	521.8	537.0		
OCT	520.5	522.3	532.1	533.7	538.3	540.1		
NOV	527.6	523.7	538.2	534.0	545.0	540.9		
DEC	528.8	525.3	536.8	533.4	544.7	541.7		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

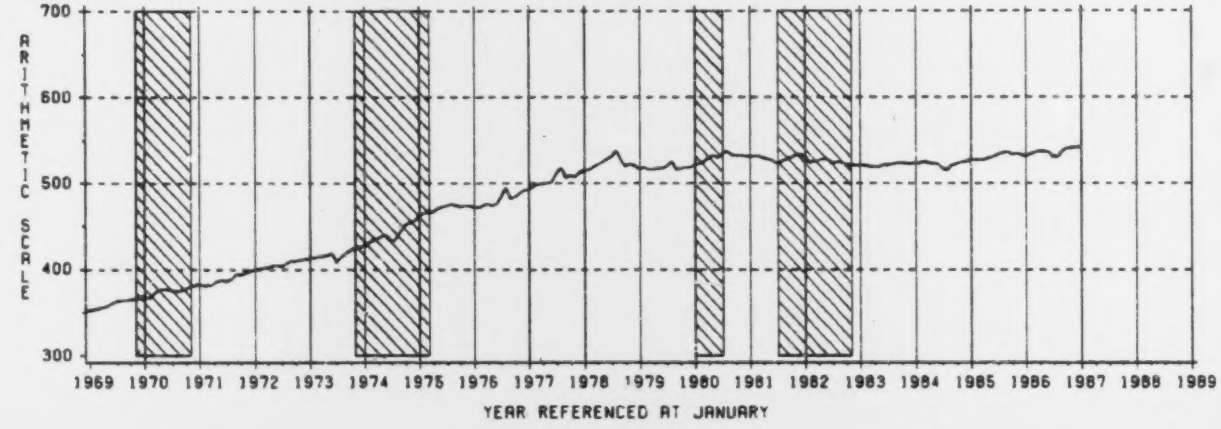


TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS -II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	711.7	722.2	718.9	729.2	688.3	698.2	685.0P	695.0P
FEB	717.0	724.0	718.9	725.8	691.1	697.7		
MAR	721.2	725.2	718.5	722.4	693.6	697.1		
APR	724.7	727.4	718.3	720.8	693.6	696.0		
MAY	729.1	729.5	716.5	717.1	692.4	693.1		
JUN	735.7	729.7	721.2	715.4	697.3	691.5		
JUL	727.1	728.9	710.5	712.1	687.4	689.0		
AUG	730.4	725.8	714.9	710.6	690.2	686.5		
SEP	734.6	726.3	710.4	703.4	695.2	689.0		
OCT	734.2	727.7	707.6	701.4	696.8	691.1		
NOV	730.5	727.0	704.1	700.9	695.2	692.3		
DEC	725.1	726.9	696.2	697.6	692.9	694.7		

11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

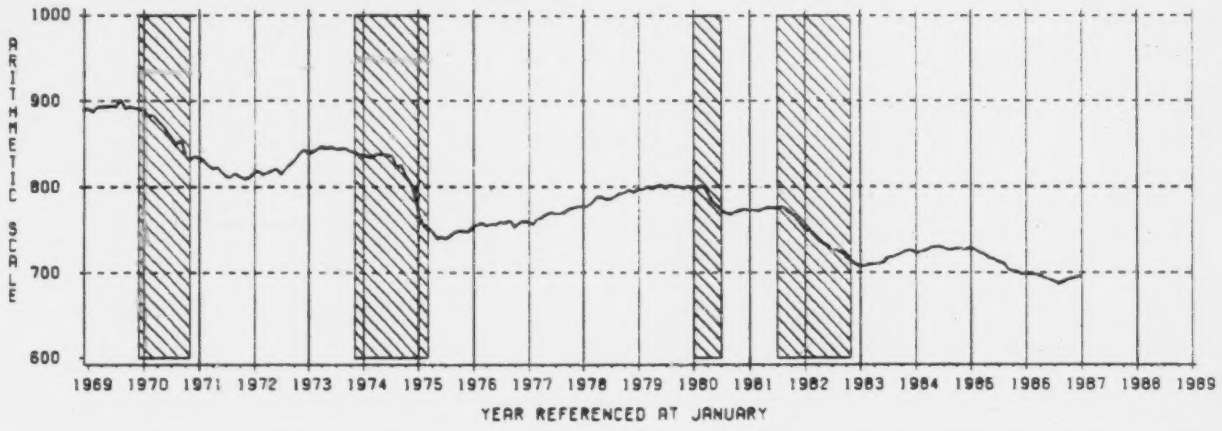
DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	109.5	122.3	124.4	138.6	133.9	148.8	146.9P	163.2P
FEB	108.8	127.6	117.9	138.0	128.8	150.6		
MAR	113.1	126.5	127.1	142.0	134.3	149.9		
APR	124.7	128.6	138.4	142.4	147.2	151.2		
MAY	131.5	129.7	143.2	141.0	153.3	150.8		
JUN	137.0	131.2	145.7	139.5	159.2	152.4		
JUL	140.4	131.8	148.3	139.5	162.9	153.4		
AUG	142.7	132.8	151.3	141.1	165.0	154.0		
SEP	141.7	133.8	149.1	141.0	164.9	156.1		
OCT	144.4	135.9	150.4	141.5	166.8	157.0		
NOV	142.9	136.3	149.7	143.1	164.7	157.5		
DEC	138.9	136.7	147.0	144.8	160.5	158.2		

12. PRIVATE SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

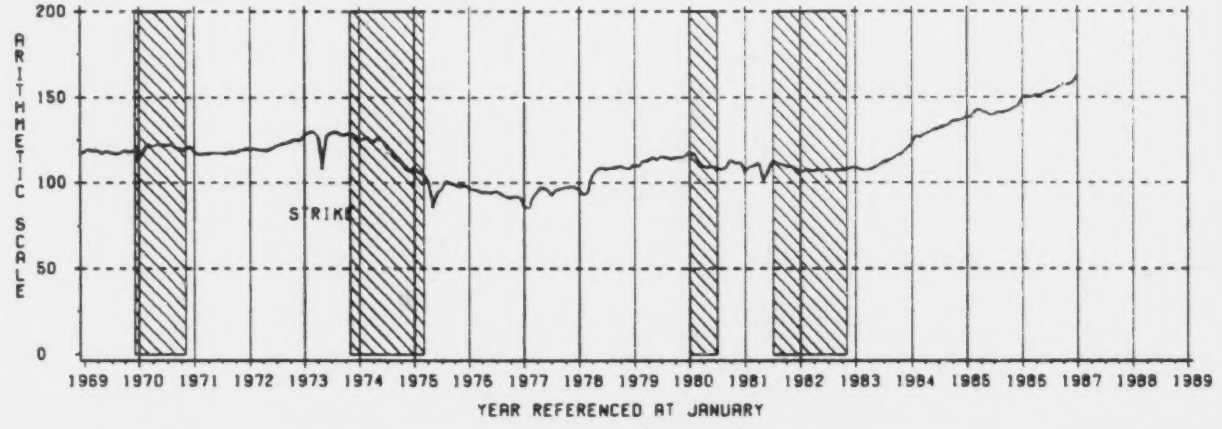
DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	1855.8	1895.3	1948.5	1992.0	2030.9	2076.0	2103.8P	2150.1P
FEB	1857.2	1908.5	1946.8	2002.5	2026.0	2083.2		
MAR	1874.4	1913.2	1963.4	2005.3	2047.4	2090.5		
APR	1919.5	1932.6	1992.9	2006.9	2077.2	2091.5		
MAY	1947.8	1942.9	2016.4	2012.1	2098.9	2094.1		
JUN	1987.9	1951.2	2052.5	2015.6	2127.7	2090.0		
JUL	2001.0	1957.6	2071.0	2027.3	2138.8	2095.1		
AUG	1991.2	1953.2	2070.3	2031.3	2136.5	2098.3		
SEP	1976.6	1959.4	2056.0	2038.8	2129.2	2112.9		
OCT	1976.2	1971.8	2060.8	2055.8	2134.6	2129.7		
NOV	1983.1	1981.4	2066.7	2064.0	2138.0	2135.0		
DEC	1993.2	1987.4	2078.0	2071.4	2148.0	2141.7		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT(000)



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



12. PRIVATE SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

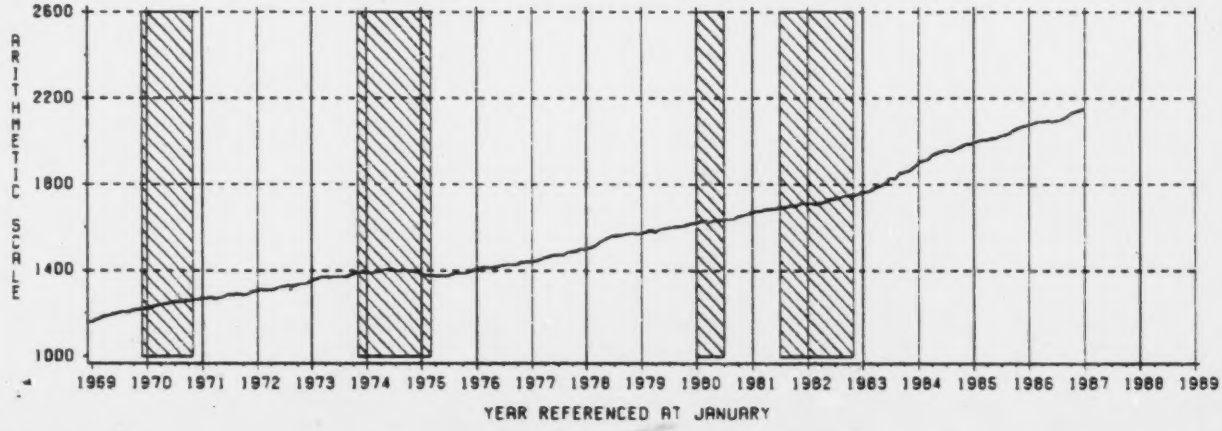


TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT-PRODUCTION WORKERS(000)

DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	450.7	458.4	451.1	459.1	423.6	430.9	414.1P	421.3P
FEB	453.8	457.4	449.8	453.4	428.0	431.3		
MAR	455.5	456.8	450.6	451.8	428.0	428.9		
APR	456.7	458.5	444.8	446.4	427.3	428.7		
MAY	459.0	459.8	442.6	443.7	423.3	424.4		
JUN	463.4	458.5	447.5	442.8	427.8	423.3		
JUL	457.5	462.1	432.1	436.4	414.3	418.5		
AUG	459.4	458.6	437.1	436.5	420.6	420.1		
SEP	462.9	456.1	435.5	429.5	427.6	422.0		
OCT	461.8	456.3	436.0	431.0	427.0	422.4		
NOV	458.6	455.1	433.8	430.6	424.1	421.2		
DEC	455.4	456.4	427.9	428.8	418.8	419.8		

14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK-PRODUCTION WORKERS(HOURS)

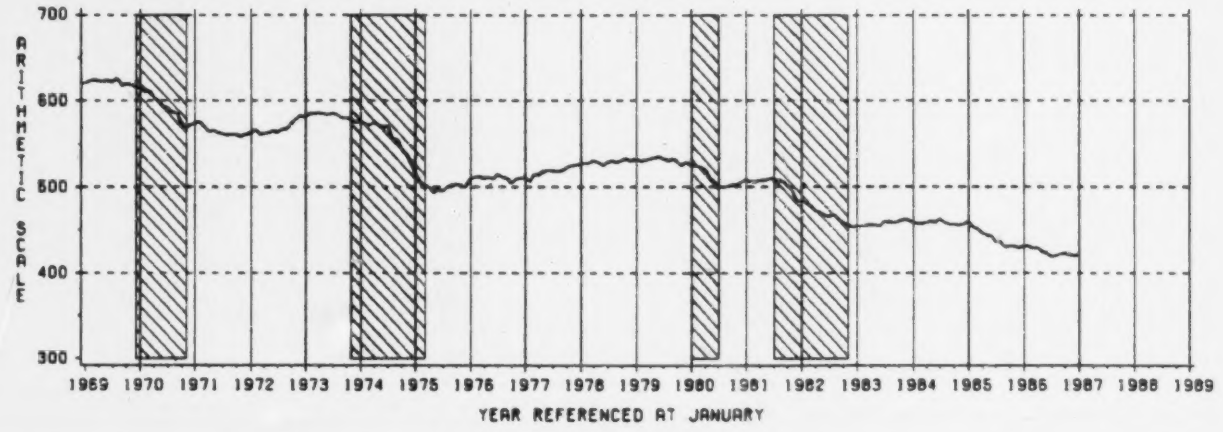
DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	40.9	41.0	40.9	41.0	41.4	41.5	41.4P	41.5P
FEB	41.4	41.6	40.7	41.0	40.6	40.9		
MAR	41.0	40.9	41.0	40.9	41.3	41.2		
APR	41.1	41.3	40.6	40.8	41.1	41.2		
MAY	41.0	41.1	40.6	40.7	41.1	41.2		
JUN	41.2	41.1	40.8	40.7	41.3	41.2		
JUL	40.8	41.2	40.3	40.7	40.5	40.9		
AUG	40.9	41.1	40.4	40.6	41.0	41.2		
SEP	41.4	41.3	40.7	40.6	41.2	41.1		
OCT	41.3	41.1	41.0	40.9	41.1	41.0		
NOV	41.4	41.0	41.3	40.9	41.7	41.3		
DEC	41.4	41.0	41.4	41.0	41.5	41.1		

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS-PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

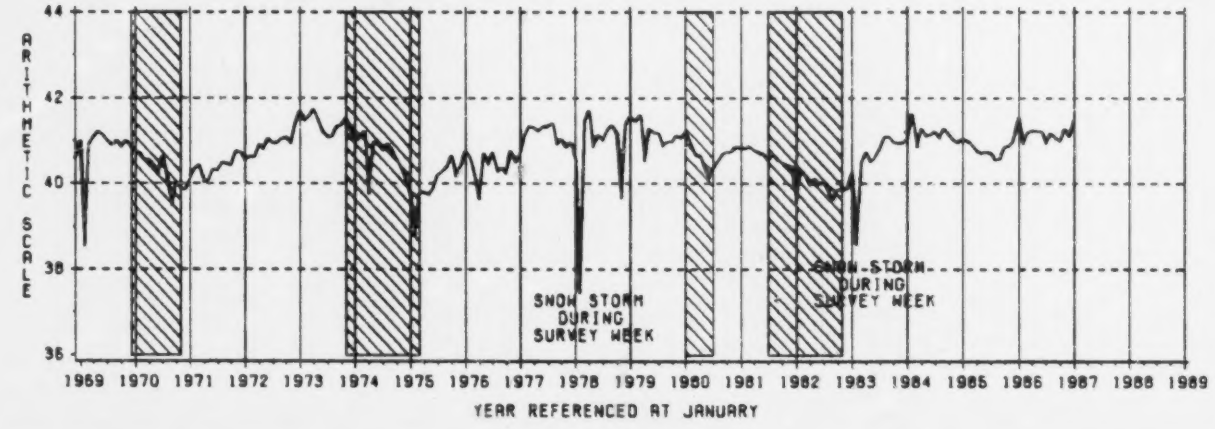
DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	18,434	18,794	18,450	18,869	17,537	17,882	17,144P	17,484P
FEB	18,787	19,028	18,307	18,589	17,377	17,640		
MAR	18,676	18,683	18,475	18,479	17,676	17,671		
APR	18,770	18,936	18,059	18,213	17,562	17,662		
MAY	18,819	18,898	17,970	18,059	17,398	17,485		
JUN	19,092	18,844	18,258	18,022	17,668	17,440		
JUL	18,666	19,039	17,414	17,761	16,779	17,117		
AUG	18,789	18,848	17,659	17,722	17,245	17,308		
SEP	19,164	18,837	17,725	17,438	17,617	17,344		
OCT	19,072	18,754	17,832	17,628	17,550	17,318		
NOV	18,986	18,659	17,829	17,612	17,685	17,396		
DEC	18,854	18,712	17,672	17,581	17,380	17,254		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK – PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

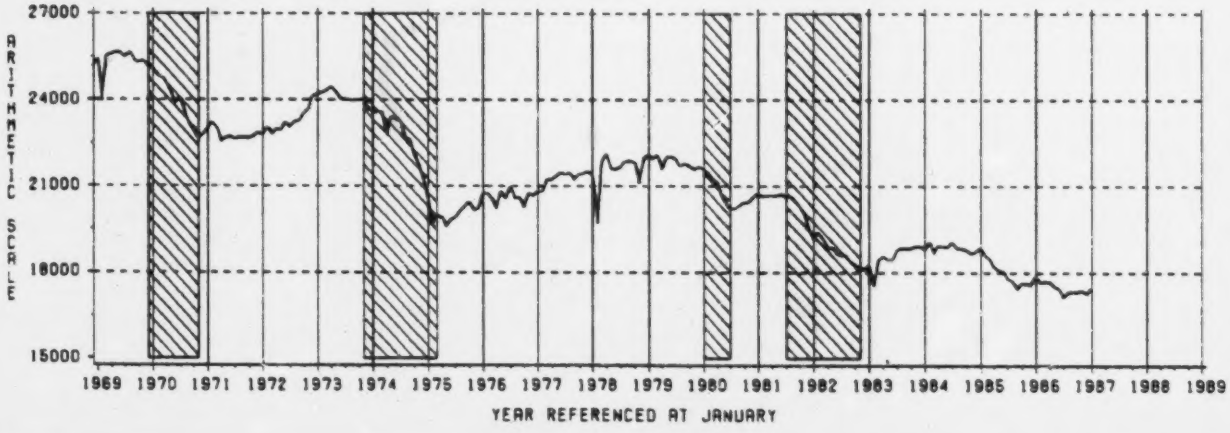


TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

DATE	1984	1985	1986	1987
	UNADJUSTEDSTED	UNADJUSTED	UNADJUSTED	
JAN	384.87	395.50	416.90	427.66
FEB	389.16	393.57	408.44	
MAR	385.40	398.11	415.48	
APR	389.22	398.29	413.06	
MAY	387.04	398.29	413.47	
JUN	390.99	401.88	419.61	
JUL	387.60	398.97	411.08	
AUG	387.32	399.15	416.15	
SEP	394.96	402.93	418.18	
OCT	395.24	407.54	416.75	
NOV	399.51	414.24	425.76	
DEC	401.99	418.97	428.28	

17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

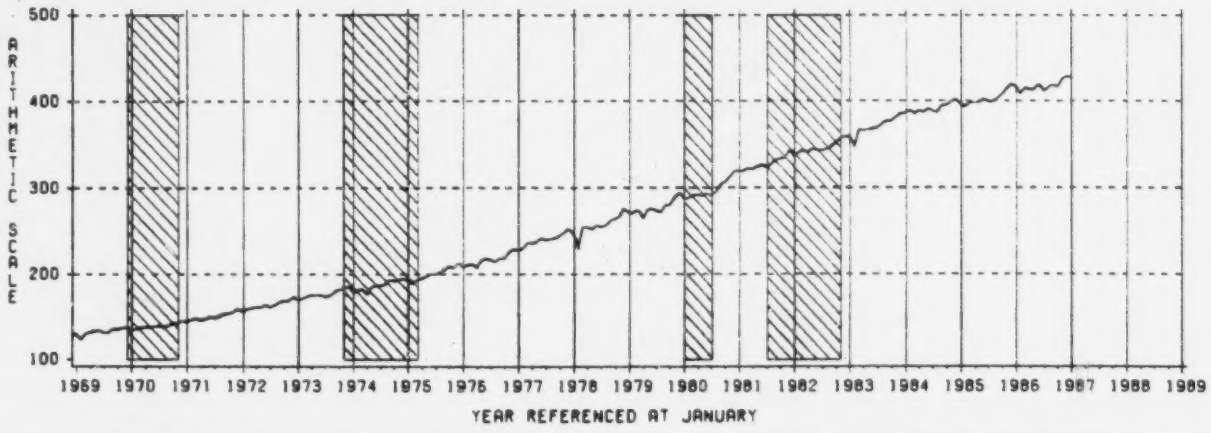
DATE	1984			1985			1986			1987		
	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.
JAN	302.7	290.2	296.7	312.6	302.0	309.4	324.3	315.8	323.0	327.7	322.3	329.1
FEB	303.3	290.5	298.5	313.9	303.6	312.4	323.2	314.7	322.8			
MAR	303.3	289.9	298.8	315.3	304.2	313.5	321.4	314.5	321.4			
APR	304.1	291.2	299.0	316.7	305.1	315.3	320.4	313.2	319.7			
MAY	305.4	291.6	300.5	317.8	305.8	317.2	321.4	312.3	320.8			
JUN	306.2	293.0	302.7	318.7	306.3	317.2	323.0	314.4	323.5			
JUL	307.5	294.7	304.3	319.1	306.5	318.6	322.9	316.5	324.6			
AUG	310.3	297.1	306.1	319.6	308.5	318.5	323.4	317.2	324.4			
SEP	312.1	299.9	308.5	320.5	309.3	319.1	324.9	317.5	326.7			
OCT	312.2	300.4	308.7	321.3	309.9	320.3	325.0	318.7	326.1			
NOV	311.9	301.2	309.2	322.6	312.5	321.5	325.4	318.6	325.4			
DEC	312.2	301.6	307.9	323.4	313.5	322.5	325.7	320.1	326.6			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

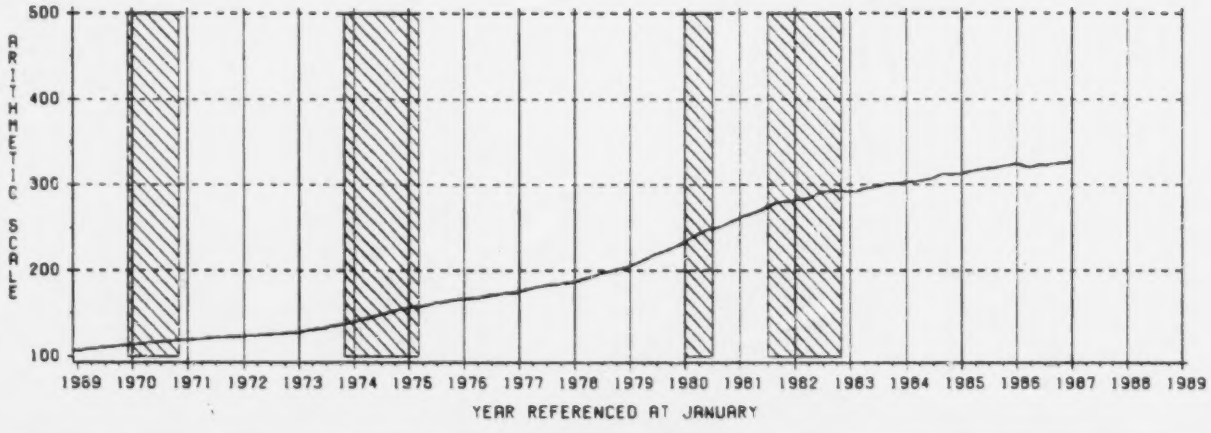
DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	SINGLE	3 DEP	SINGLE	3 DEP	SINGLE	3 DEP	SINGLE	3 DEP
JAN	99.90	108.19	98.28	106.39	98.87	107.01	95.29	100.02
FEB	100.52	108.90	97.14	105.12	97.35	105.24		
MAR	99.71	108.00	97.81	105.92	99.02	107.15		
APR	100.33	108.69	97.44	105.51	99.00	107.09		
MAY	99.51	107.78	97.03	105.07	99.05	107.15		
JUN	99.77	108.10	97.68	105.83	99.54	107.76		
JUL	98.50	106.69	96.83	104.87	97.34	105.26		
AUG	97.75	105.88	96.59	104.61	98.29	106.37		
SEP	98.56	106.82	97.15	105.26	98.30	106.40		
OCT	98.49	106.75	97.95	106.03	97.92	105.98		
NOV	99.21	107.56	98.72	106.94	99.85	108.15		
DEC	99.87	108.30	99.37	107.69	99.91	108.25		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS (3 DEPENDENTS) IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

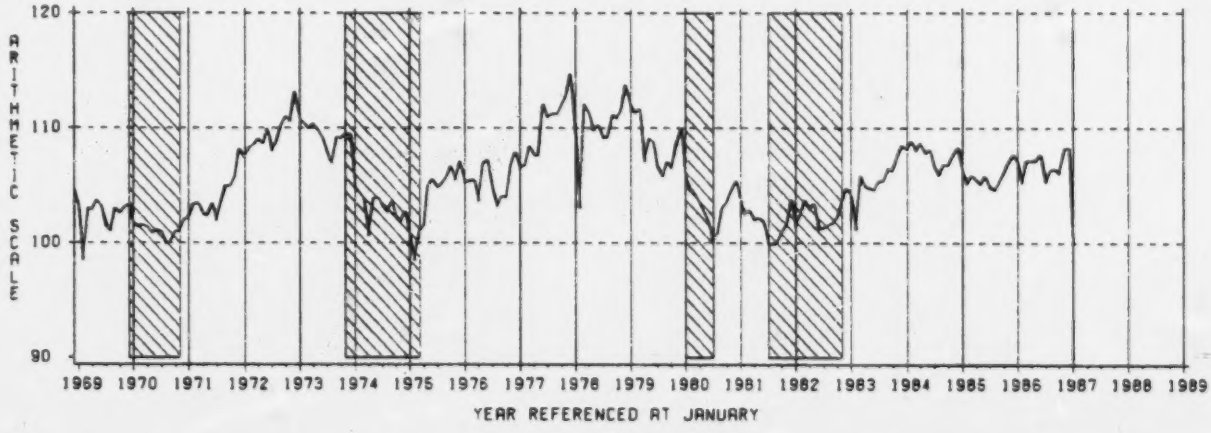


TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER)

DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	2444	2278	2999	2594	2910	2551		
FEB	2289	2290	2226	2375	2539	2711		
MAR	2445	2199	2533	2385	2787	2677		
APR	2176	2129	2627	2461	3345	3001		
MAY	2469	2226	2527	2353	3009	2934		
JUN	2084	2223	2348	2561	2580	2814		
JUL	2469	2497	2478	2376	2975	2787		
AUG	2275	2330	2431	2593	2476	2716		
SEP	1979	2196	2483	2728	2639	2786		
OCT	2456	2309	3060	2810	2719	2542		
NOV	1794	2012	2318	2674	2175	2544		
DEC	2766	2983	2428	2531	2976	2966		

20. BUSINESSS FAILURES (NUMBER)

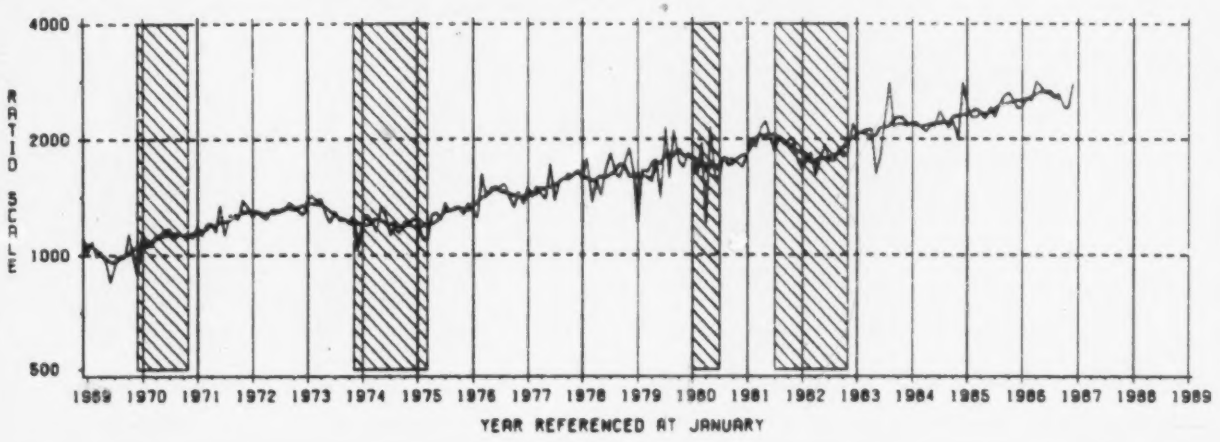
DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
					BREAK IN SERIES			
JAN	80	86	60	56	96	86	74	71
FEB	99	94	73	77	70	73		
MAR	120	98	105	84	94	73		
APR	88	78	89	82	74	63		
MAY	82	69	105	85	94	82		
JUN	87	83	64	67	56	61		
JUL	66	99	91	121	53	68		
AUG	100	83	82	77	60	60		
SEP	70	87	53	70	56	75		
OCT	74	77	92	90	99	91		
NOV	69	77	108	122	68	78		
DEC	70	77	68	77	85	86		

21. INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

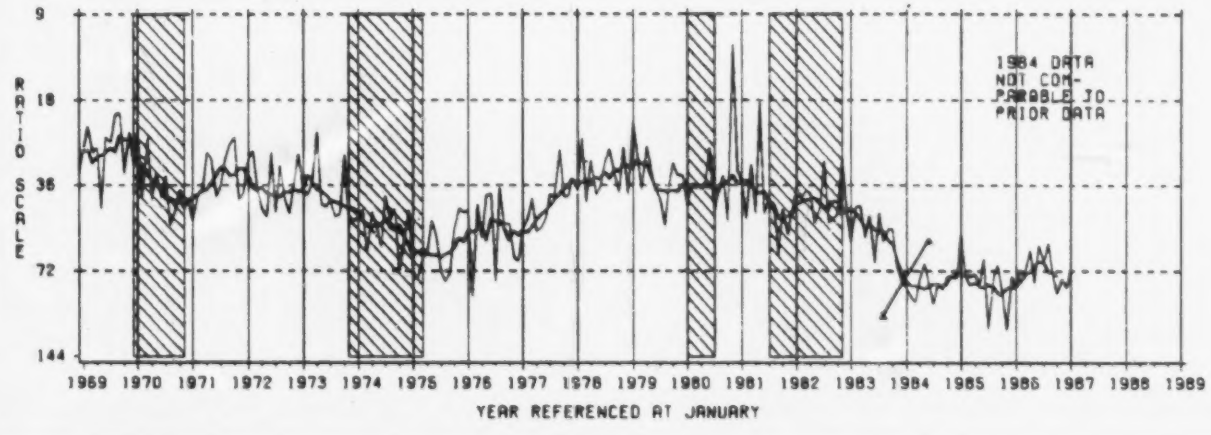
DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	1243	1303	1253	1307	1233	1297		
FEB	1243	1301	1206	1307	1249	1355		
MAR	1349	1324	1301	1295	1253	1242		
APR	1239	1316	1238	1292	1246	1309		
MAY	1328	1301	1343	1320	1361	1330		
JUN	1397	1336	1315	1271	1347	1300		
JUL	1325	1269	1367	1300	1372	1305		
AUG	1395	1369	1365	1332	1310	1294		
SEP	1327	1279	1354	1303	1388	1316		
OCT	1330	1283	1340	1294	1346	1308		
NOV	1275	1287	1303	1318				
DEC	1257	1314	1255	1305				

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED



21. INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

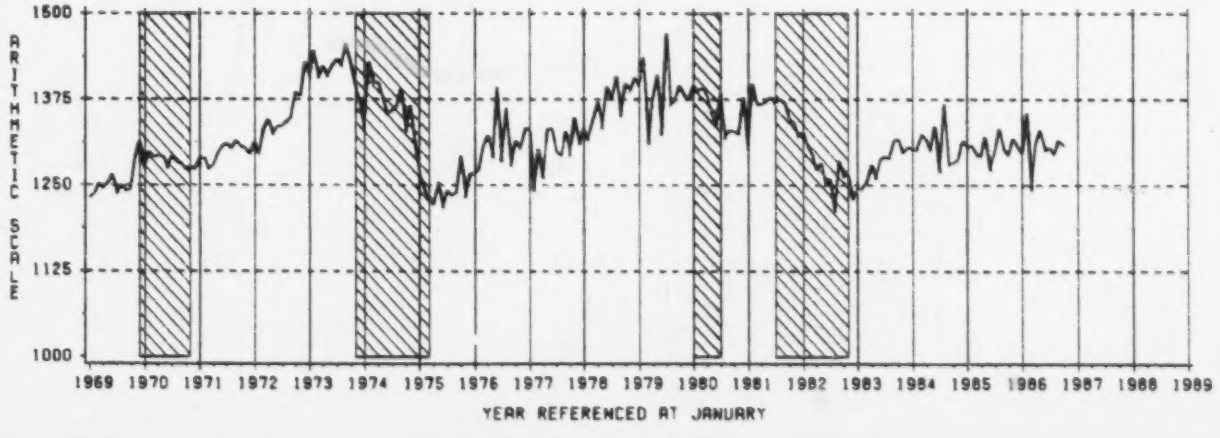


TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	450.3	536.4	479.9	569.6	436.6	529.2	443.7	528.0
FEB	371.5	566.5	416.6	633.5	364.4	586.4		
MAR	536.8	548.7	647.4	640.4	655.0	642.0		
APR	447.3	432.1	696.8	669.8	921.3	879.4		
MAY	473.5	429.7	747.1	681.6	694.4	622.2		
JUN	612.2	496.0	806.1	646.4	669.3	549.2		
JUL	463.6	480.3	766.8	800.9	716.0	746.9		
AUG	671.9	589.3	798.1	706.0	689.7	612.4		
SEP	592.7	561.3	652.5	622.3	750.9	724.3		
OCT	652.6	622.9	752.2	698.6	861.3	784.3		
NOV	553.2	533.8	699.4	685.7	752.8	729.4		
DEC	570.9	641.4	590.8	673.3	602.7	683.7		

23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

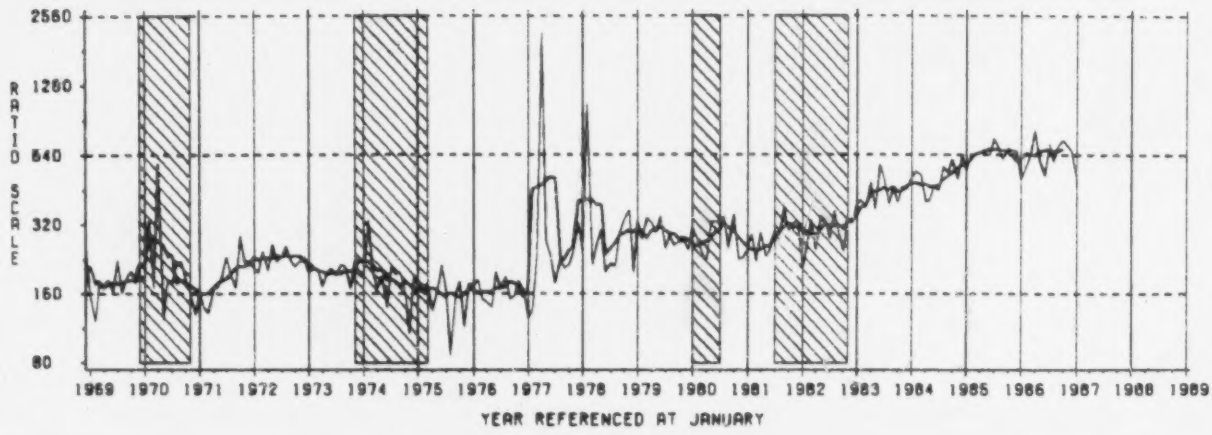
DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	181.8	230.9	215.0	273.1	249.4	316.3	194.8	247.0
FEB	100.7	179.9	168.1	303.9	180.6	327.8		
MAR	301.4	314.2	333.5	332.9	345.8	340.4		
APR	219.3	210.4	355.3	339.3	543.7	514.8		
MAY	290.3	244.3	396.3	326.3	418.7	342.6		
JUN	283.9	214.2	439.6	338.4	367.9	289.8		
JUL	218.6	224.6	502.8	526.4	304.7	320.2		
AUG	278.1	233.1	423.1	364.8	306.4	267.2		
SEP	277.4	250.1	339.3	309.9	338.6	310.3		
OCT	316.6	303.2	363.6	335.4	408.0	363.8		
NOV	249.6	264.9	311.9	328.9	325.1	346.0		
DEC	189.6	220.6	322.0	379.1	310.9	365.1		

24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

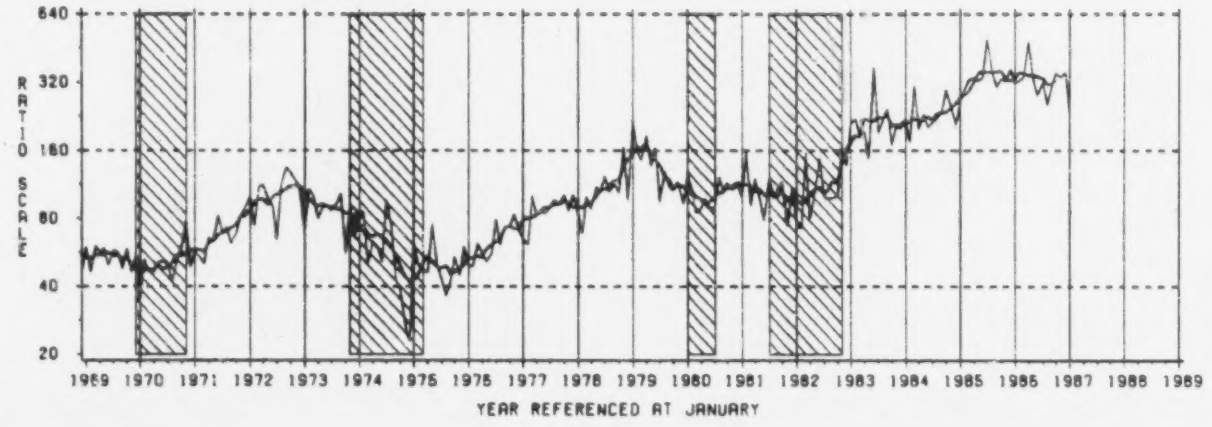
DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	220.2	257.2	167.6	199.2	142.0	167.8	176.5	208.6
FEB	192.9	308.6	129.8	210.9	117.6	192.5		
MAR	189.1	188.2	247.6	241.2	223.4	215.7		
APR	173.4	167.1	228.4	217.4	299.7	286.8		
MAY	134.3	136.6	252.9	257.5	214.4	218.3		
JUN	246.4	199.9	321.3	262.7	228.9	186.9		
JUL	179.4	190.1	182.0	192.5	263.4	278.8		
AUG	249.4	211.9	241.3	207.4	278.5	240.4		
SEP	205.0	200.8	178.6	177.7	296.1	297.7		
OCT	250.6	234.5	304.1	278.7	315.4	282.5		
NOV	234.8	200.1	213.9	183.2	324.7	280.4		
DEC	309.9	349.3	195.2	220.6	209.5	236.4		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

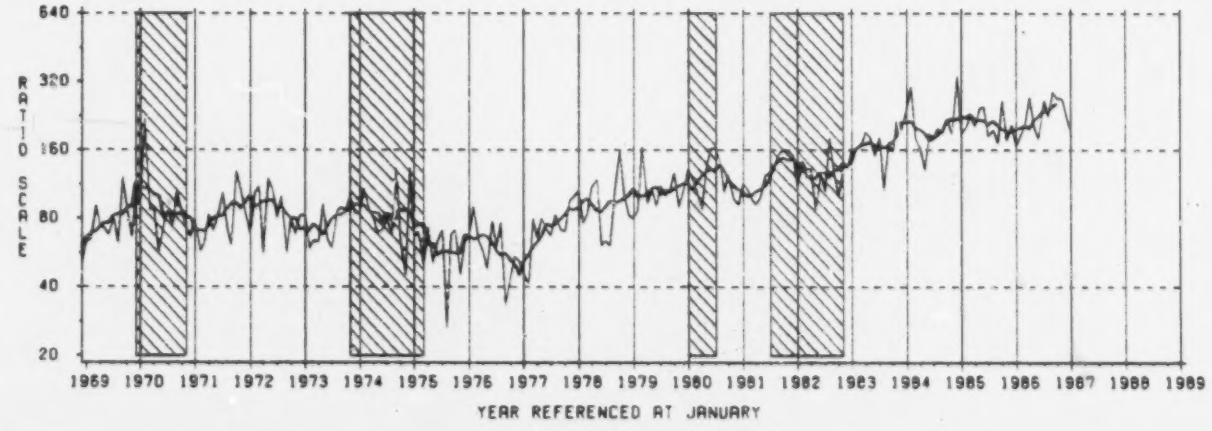


TABLE IX PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. TOTAL PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER)

DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	1322	2043	2433	3684	2558	4238		
FEB	1607	2534	1865	3094	1876	3099		
MAR	2278	2423	2937	3308	3098	3458		
APR	1998	1906	3861	3542	4818	4447		
MAY	3703	3382	4263	3845	4531	4092		
JUN	2883	2533	3260	2971	4474	3953		
JUL	2935	2719	4138	3760	3998	3572		
AUG	2907	2493	4373	3792	3901	3570		
SEP	2744	2667	3145	3062	4778	4487		
OCT	2838	2508	3882	3463	4073	3674		
NOV	4263	4171	3375	3370	3285	3437		
DEC	2442	2462	5132	5106	4416	4223		

26. PRIVATE SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER)

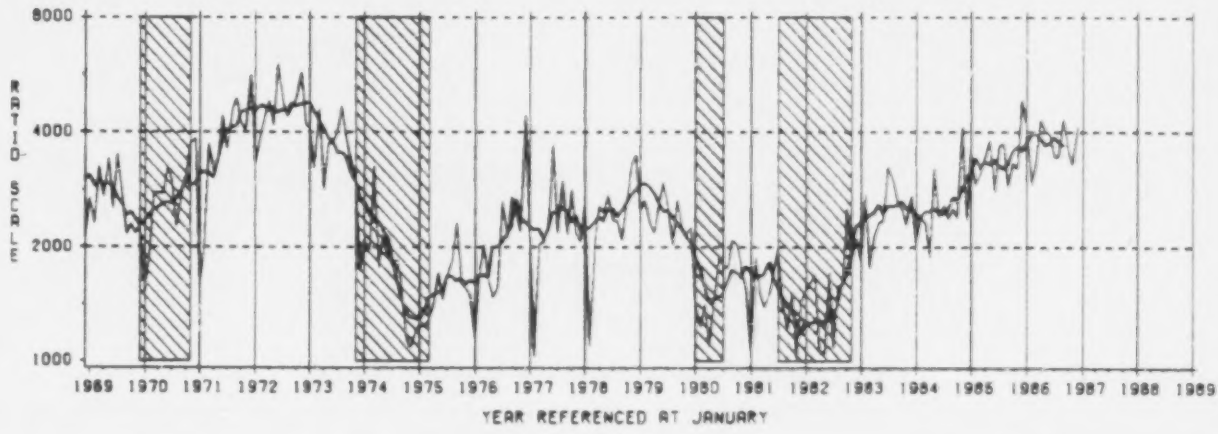
DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	827	1523	1665	2919	2147	3814		
FEB	1005	1906	1345	2554	1414	2619		
MAR	1605	1773	1920	2313	2222	2608		
APR	1610	1526	2715	2412	3989	3676		
MAY	2056	1725	3007	2543	3066	2586		
JUN	2267	1938	2283	2027	3482	2989		
JUL	2207	1976	2682	2290	2858	2444		
AUG	2288	1853	3219	2599	2885	2508		
SEP	2060	1968	2111	1990	2910	2576		
OCT	2165	1860	2861	2480	3202	2822		
NOV	2238	2144	2679	2660	2443	2588		
DEC	1760	1793	2631	2621	3162	2991		

27. PRIVATE MULTI-FAMILY (5 OR MORE) DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER)

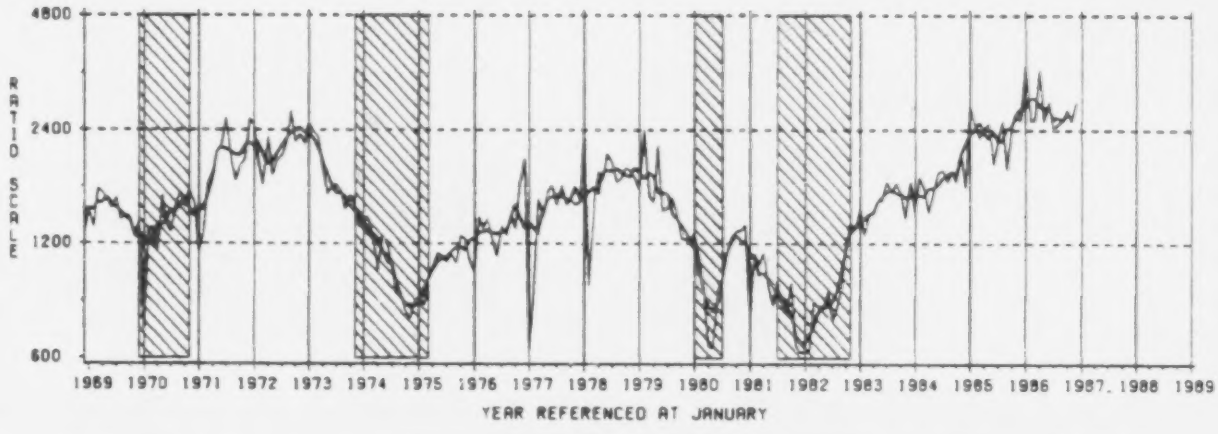
DATE	1984	1985	1986	1987
	UNADJUSTED	**DATA NOT SUITABLE FOR SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT UNADJUSTED	UNADJUSTED	UNADJUSTED
JAN	374	519	251	
FEB	421	371	279	
MAR	455	739	696	
APR	266	637	519	
MAY	1533	1024	1201	
JUN	433	796	764	
JUL	602	1298	883	
AUG	509	978	861	
SEP	558	888	1683	
OCT	478	817	662	
NOV	1900	583	580	
DEC	520	2325	1078	

CHART IX PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT INDICATORS

25. TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



28. SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



27. MULTI-FAMILY(5+) DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

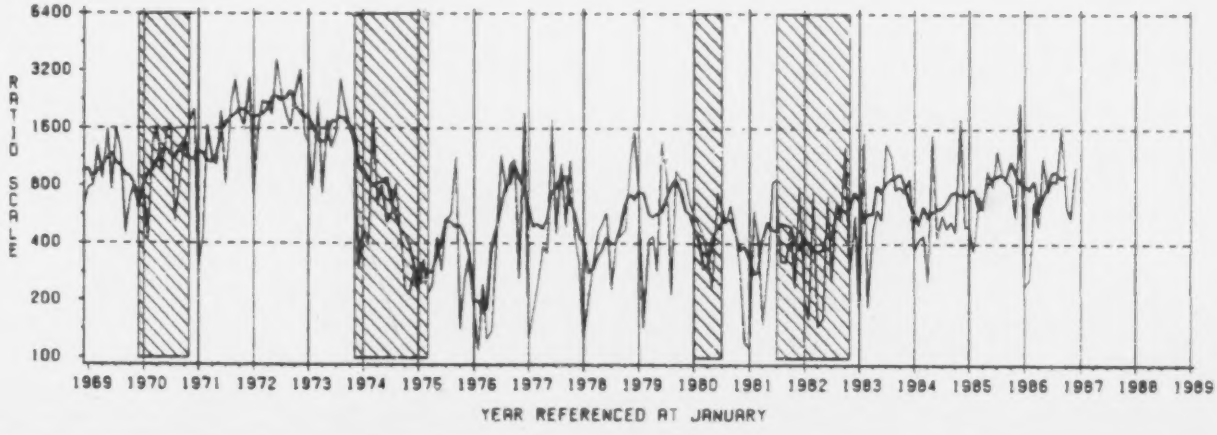


TABLE X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	3,282	3,639	3,469	3,794	3,868	4,174		
FEB	3,284	3,680	3,286	3,835	3,499	4,095		
MAR	3,511	3,549	3,710	3,845	4,052	4,247		
APR	3,575	3,740	3,879	3,982	4,202	4,325		
MAY	3,788	3,692	4,171	3,995	4,672	4,454		
JUN	3,798	3,727	4,066	4,101	4,438	4,461		
JUL	3,578	3,697	4,044	4,099	4,406	4,477		
AUG	3,631	3,673	4,146	4,171	4,450	4,565		
SEP	3,471	3,693	4,019	4,266	4,538	4,733		
OCT	3,819	3,807	4,104	4,098	4,534	4,468		
NOV	4,076	3,794	4,238	3,947	4,569	4,401		
DEC	4,823	3,849	5,128	4,121	5,760	4,544		

29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

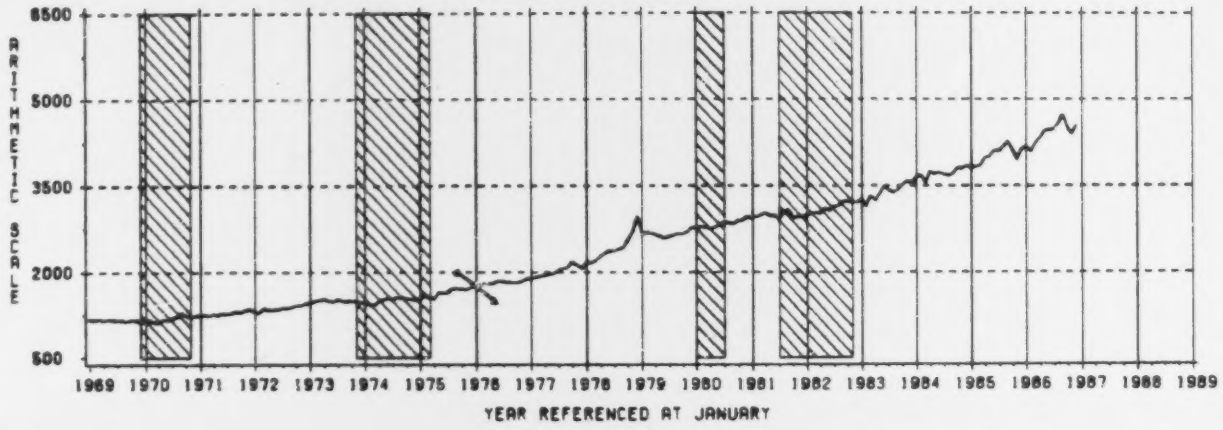
DATE	1984	1985	1986	1987
	ADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	ADJUSTED
JAN	1,357	1,376	1,469	
FEB	1,348	1,379	1,455	
MAR	1,301	1,380	1,532	
APR	1,371	1,424	1,568	
MAY	1,355	1,429	1,615	
JUN	1,365	1,473	1,616	
JUL	1,353	1,471	1,616	
AUG	1,337	1,493	1,646	
SEP	1,341	1,520	1,696	
OCT	1,383	1,454	1,598	
NOV	1,381	1,396	1,579	
DEC	1,401	1,453	1,625	

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER)

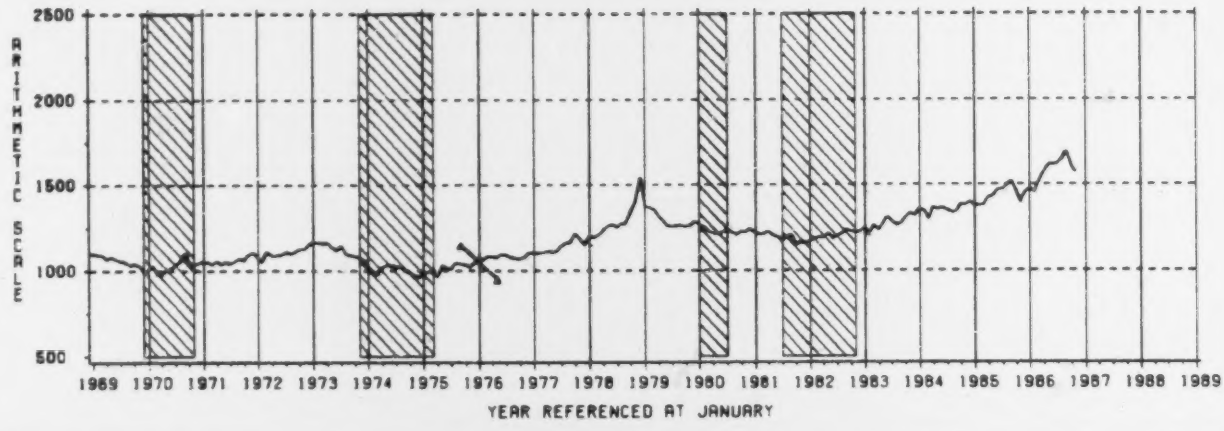
DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	26,614	30,068	33,384	36,965	40,729	44,338		
FEB	26,511	31,445	29,952	36,827	36,726	45,326		
MAR	41,449	35,391	46,612	41,007	43,155	38,444		
APR	30,471	34,024	36,298	37,136	44,587	46,776		
MAY	36,751	39,290	33,120	35,125	44,016	45,880		
JUN	51,432	41,944	40,957	35,956	58,595	50,377		
JUL	43,701	40,907	40,509	36,050	47,860	45,893		
AUG	32,215	33,421	36,705	37,929	48,055	51,082		
SEP	36,409	35,328	37,617	36,313	60,111	52,889		
OCT	48,040	46,127	45,115	44,981	50,831	49,600		
NOV	33,989	38,019	36,598	38,837	33,530	39,868		
DEC	25,662	25,150	37,747	37,520	43,278	40,330		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

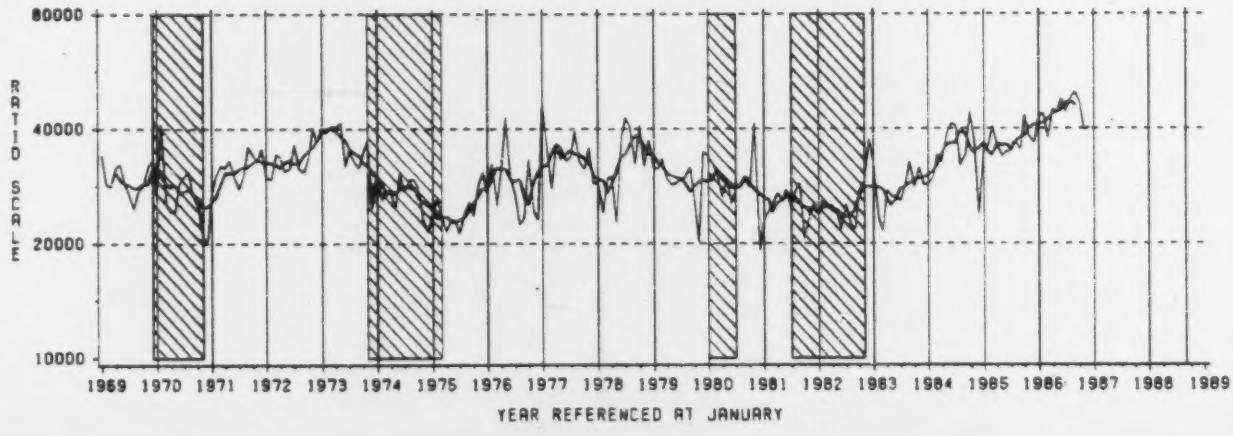


TABLE XI UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

31. WEEKS CLAIMED (WKLY AVG.) & INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR%)

DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	WKLY AVG. ADJ.	IUR ADJ.	WKLY AVG. ADJ.	IUR ADJ.	WKLY AVG. ADJ.	IUR ADJ.	WKLY AVG. ADJ.	IUR ADJ.
JAN	92.5	3.1	87.7	2.8	92.0	2.9	68.8	2.1
FEB	91.8	3.1	92.4	3.0	85.7	2.7		
MAR	92.2	3.1	93.7	3.0	87.0	2.7		
APR	93.1	3.1	94.2	3.0	85.8	2.7		
MAY	94.9	3.2	94.2	3.0	86.9	2.7		
JUN	93.4	3.1	94.6	3.0	88.2	2.7		
JUL	93.8	3.1	96.3	3.0	88.4	2.7		
AUG	95.4	3.2	94.1	3.0	87.9	2.7		
SEP	96.5	3.2	94.8	3.0	85.1	2.6		
OCT	95.1	3.1	94.5	3.0	80.8	2.5		
NOV	94.4	3.1	92.4	2.9	76.8	2.4		
DEC	90.1	3.0	91.2	2.8	74.0	2.3		

32. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER)

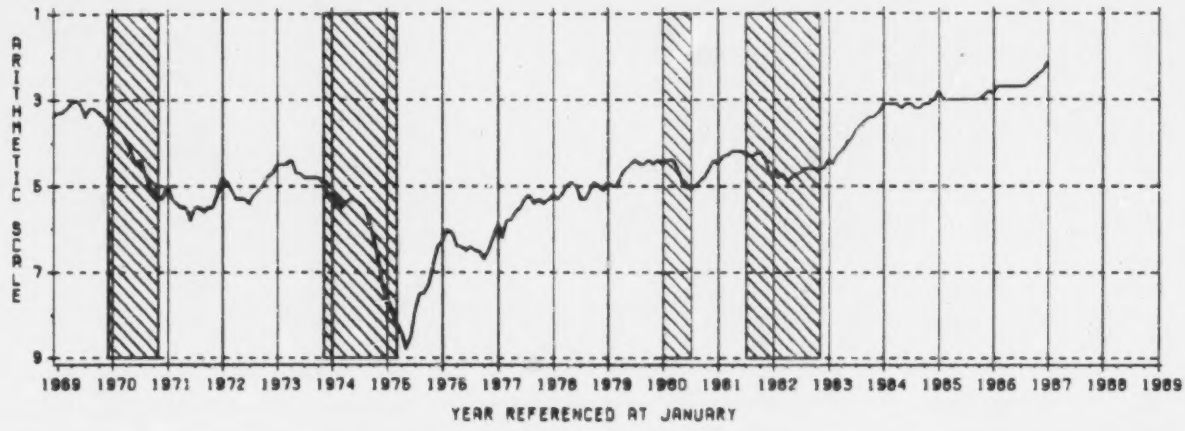
DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	16,791	11,435	16,523	11,718	15,089	10,527	14,009	9,851
FEB	11,909	11,487	11,495	11,353	10,039	9,921		
MAR	9,939	11,210	9,755	10,964	9,399	10,161		
APR	10,785	11,494	10,634	11,381	8,743	9,808		
MAY	10,042	12,805	8,441	10,692	7,797	9,928		
JUN	11,472	11,379	10,794	10,715	9,206	8,618		
JUL	11,571	10,564	11,656	10,854	10,924	10,610		
AUG	9,528	11,840	8,279	10,256	7,615	9,369		
SEP	8,476	10,874	9,247	11,214	7,213	8,833		
OCT	10,193	11,166	8,990	10,291	7,530	8,603		
NOV	10,965	11,357	9,302	9,942	7,732	8,283		
DEC	14,685	10,476	13,974	9,875	12,366	8,882		

33. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER)

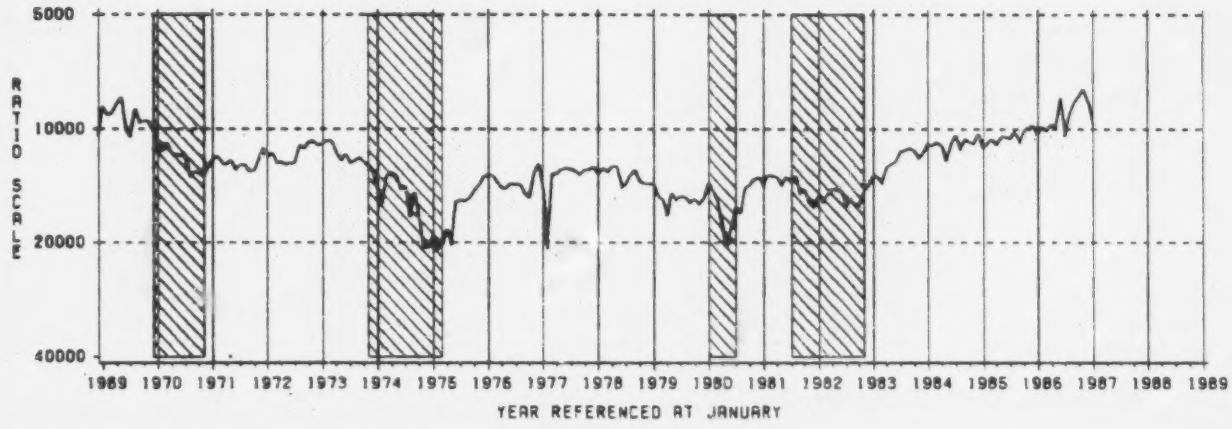
DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	12,645	12,285	10,971	10,622	9,627	9,289	7,298	7,042
FEB	13,036	13,363	9,945	10,216	9,267	9,524		
MAR	13,805	10,742	11,160	8,705	13,766	10,795		
APR	13,791	11,602	12,202	10,297	10,990	9,280		
MAY	14,499	13,228	10,672	9,732	9,445	8,615		
JUN	11,442	12,161	8,726	9,341	8,074	8,696		
JUL	12,386	12,331	10,328	10,174	8,951	8,747		
AUG	10,994	12,153	8,683	9,658	7,174	8,009		
SEP	9,013	10,611	7,783	9,166	7,284	8,592		
OCT	10,521	12,131	8,647	9,824	7,560	8,503		
NOV	10,524	12,484	7,442	8,920	6,324	7,636		
DEC	13,149	12,922	9,167	8,978	8,562	8,362		

CHART XI UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – I

31. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) – INVERTED SCALE



32. INITIAL CLAIMS – WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE



33. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE

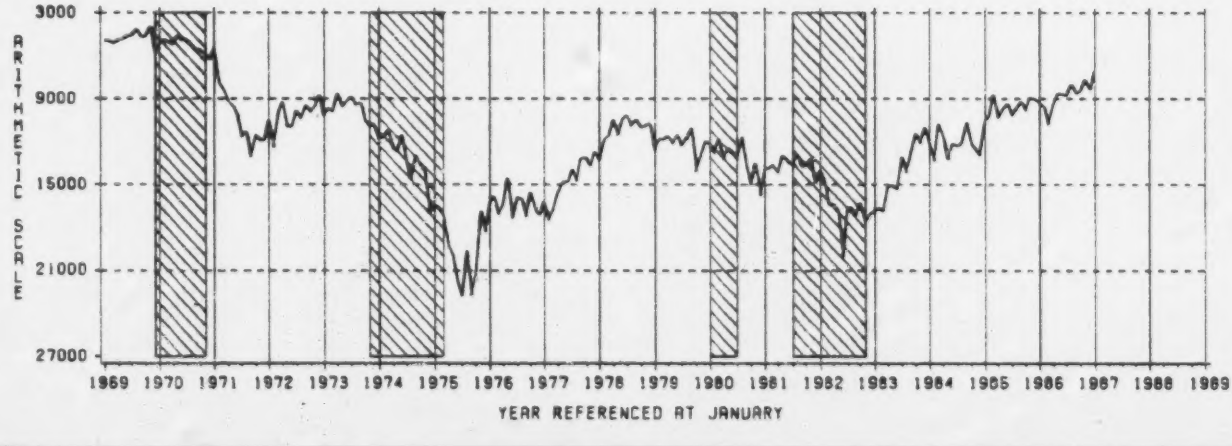


TABLE XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	37.9	31.3	39.3	32.4	40.6	34.2	31.6	26.6
FEB	39.2	32.5	41.9	34.9	37.0	30.9		
MAR	35.9	31.2	42.1	36.9	36.3	32.2		
APR	32.8	30.0	40.8	37.7	31.7	29.7		
MAY	33.9	33.9	36.0	36.1	29.6	30.1		
JUN	29.1	31.6	33.8	36.3	28.8	31.4		
JUL	31.7	33.4	36.2	37.4	32.6	33.3		
AUG	31.9	36.0	30.7	34.4	28.8	31.8		
SEP	30.0	36.3	28.9	34.9	24.9	29.6		
OCT	32.8	38.8	33.3	37.1	23.4	26.9		
NOV	28.5	33.0	33.2	36.0	23.9	27.3		
DEC	36.6	35.4	37.9	35.7	25.7	25.3		

35. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

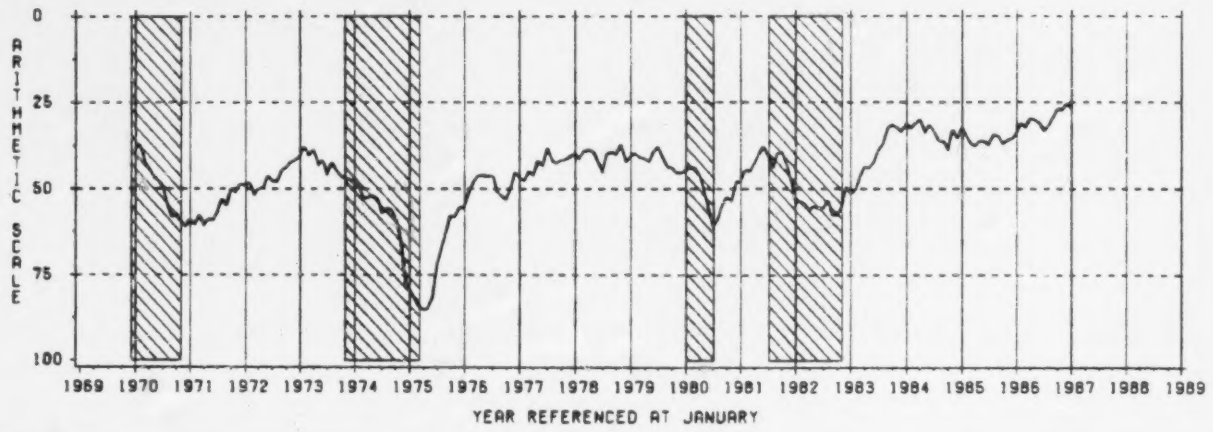
DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	13.5	10.2	9.6	7.2	14.0	10.5	9.6	7.2
FEB	19.2	9.8	19.9	10.1	19.6	9.9		
MAR	19.0	9.4	19.1	9.2	20.9	9.9		
APR	13.6	9.4	12.8	8.8	13.5	9.3		
MAY	8.6	8.3	7.3	7.1	9.2	9.0		
JUN	5.1	6.6	7.1	9.4	6.9	9.2		
JUL	4.5	7.4	7.1	11.8	5.7	9.6		
AUG	4.4	8.6	4.9	9.7	4.7	9.4		
SEP	3.6	7.1	4.8	9.6	4.8	9.7		
OCT	3.2	6.7	4.1	8.9	4.5	10.0		
NOV	3.9	7.3	5.3	10.0	4.4	8.3		
DEC	6.2	8.0	7.4	9.5	7.8	9.9		

36. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

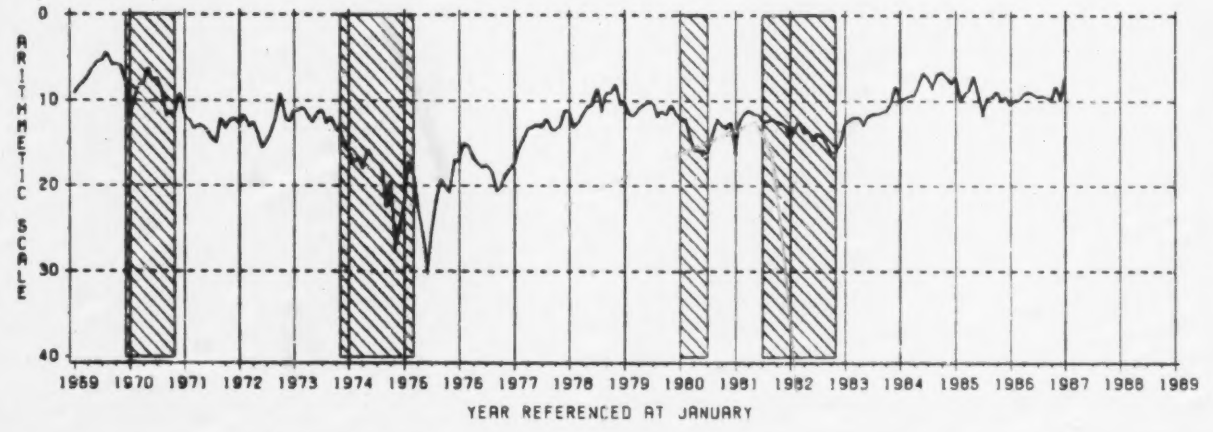
DATE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	50.5	45.5	44.7	40.4	48.5	44.1	38.1	34.6
FEB	50.8	45.4	45.8	41.0	47.3	42.4		
MAR	48.6	45.1	45.7	42.3	44.8	41.5		
APR	41.8	42.9	41.5	42.5	42.0	43.1		
MAY	38.7	43.3	38.1	43.0	38.3	43.4		
JUN	39.6	43.8	39.1	43.2	37.8	41.6		
JUL	45.4	43.4	46.0	43.8	42.9	40.8		
AUG	44.3	41.9	46.1	43.5	43.3	40.9		
SEP	40.5	43.1	42.1	44.4	38.4	40.4		
OCT	38.7	42.8	33.6	37.4	34.3	38.2		
NOV	37.9	39.7	38.7	41.1	36.5	38.7		
DEC	44.1	42.3	43.0	41.9	36.6	35.4		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS –II

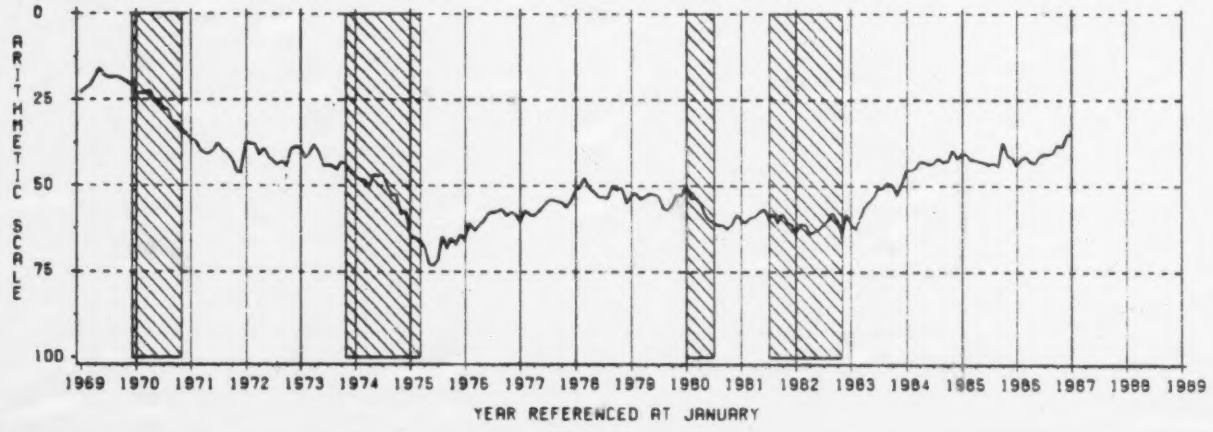
34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) – INVERTED SCALE



35. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) – INVERTED SCALE



36. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) – INVERTED SCALE



NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(THOUSANDS)

	1986 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1987 JAN
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3455.5	3466.9	3474.7	3478.1	3477.1	3472.1	3470.5	3471.8	3497.2	3520.1	3527.8	3538.6	3552.2
PRIVATE SECTOR	2925.2	2933.7	2939.7	2940.9	2940.2	2936.1	2939.7	2941.0	2960.2	2980.0	2986.9	2996.9	3010.7
GOODS PRODUCING	849.2	850.5	849.2	849.4	846.1	846.1	844.6	842.7	847.3	850.3	851.9	855.2	860.6
PRIVATE SERVICE PROD.	2076.0	2083.2	2090.5	2091.5	2094.1	2090.0	2095.1	2098.3	2112.9	2129.7	2135.0	2141.7	2150.1
PUBLIC SECTOR	530.3	533.2	535.0	537.2	536.9	536.0	530.8	530.8	537.0	540.1	540.9	541.7	541.5
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3382.7	3383.1	3416.6	3460.5	3485.0	3528.6	3522.3	3519.0	3513.2	3538.7	3545.2	3548.4	3476.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	824.2	821.8	829.9	843.0	848.0	858.8	852.6	857.5	862.4	865.9	862.1	855.7	834.1
MINING	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2
CONSTRUCTION	133.9	128.8	134.3	147.2	153.3	159.2	162.9	165.0	164.9	166.8	164.7	160.5	146.9
MANUFACTURING	688.3	691.1	693.6	693.6	692.4	697.3	687.4	690.2	695.2	696.8	695.2	692.9	685.0
DURABLE GOODS	323.5	323.9	324.7	325.7	324.2	325.5	321.8	320.2	324.1	325.9	325.4	325.2	322.4
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.0
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.7	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.1
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	23.8	23.8	24.1	24.3	24.5	24.7	24.5	24.6	25.0	25.1	24.9	24.8	24.1
GLASS & GL./PRESSED,BLOWN	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.3
POTTERY & REL. PROD.	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
PRIMARY METALS INDUSTRIES	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.4	20.3	20.3	19.8	19.0	19.8	19.5	19.2	19.4	19.0
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
PRIMARY & SEC. NONFER.	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.8
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.1
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	48.9	49.1	49.0	49.3	49.1	49.3	48.5	48.4	49.4	49.9	50.2	49.7	49.6
METAL CANS	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.7
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.7	12.9	12.8	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.9
METAL STAMPINGS	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.2
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	56.5	56.8	57.0	56.9	56.6	56.1	55.7	54.9	55.3	55.1	55.0	55.1	55.4
CONSTRUCTION & REL.MACH.	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
METALWORKING MACHINERY	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	11.6	11.8	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.5	11.6	11.7
REFRIGERATION MACH.	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.5
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	90.5	90.2	89.9	90.2	89.4	90.1	89.4	88.9	89.1	90.1	90.3	89.9	89.0
ELEC. TEST & DIST. EQUIP.	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4
ELECTRICAL IND. APPARATUS	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.5
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.4
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	42.7	42.6	42.6	43.4	43.2	43.6	44.0	44.0	43.8	44.2	44.1	43.7	43.4
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	18.0	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.5	17.5	16.9	16.8	16.7	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.6
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.9	11.6	12.3	12.4	12.4	13.3	13.3
MOTOR VEHICLES	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.6	7.3	7.5	7.5	8.5	8.6
AIRCRAFT & PARTS	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
SHIP & BOAT BLDG. & REP.	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	33.0	33.1	33.0	33.1	33.1	33.3	32.8	32.6	32.2	32.3	32.2	32.3	32.3
ENGINEER. & SCIENT. INST.	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.5
MEASURING & CONTROL INST.	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.3
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	19.4	19.5	20.0	19.9	19.9	20.1	19.7	20.4	21.0	21.2	20.9	20.5	19.6
TOYS,JEWELRY & SPORT. GDS.	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	2.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	364.8	367.2	368.9	367.9	368.2	371.8	365.6	370.0	371.1	371.0	369.8	367.7	362.6
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	48.6	48.5	48.4	48.5	48.7	49.3	50.0	50.2	50.6	50.4	50.6	50.6	50.2
PRESERVED FRUITS & VEG.	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.3	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.4	11.1
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD.	13.3	13.0	13.1	13.2	12.9	13.1	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.5
BEVERAGES	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.9	13.7	13.7	13.4	13.6	14.0	14.1	13.9	13.9	13.6
BROAD WOVEN FABRIC MILLS	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
TEXTILE FIN., EXCEPT WOOL	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4

NOTE: NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT INCLUDES CIVILIANS ON NONFARM ESTABLISHMENT PAYROLLS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY FOR ANY PART OF THE PAY PERIOD INCLUDING THE 12TH OF THE MONTH. IT EXCLUDES PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND DOMESTICS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS. DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO MARCH 1986 BENCHMARKS AND ARE NOT ADDITIVE.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(THOUSANDS)

	1986 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1987 JAN
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PROD	42.0	42.7	43.8	44.4	45.5	46.6	43.8	44.4	44.8	47.5	44.4	45.2	42.1
MEN'S & BOYS' SUITS & COATS	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9
MEN'S & BOYS' FURNISHINGS	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5
WOMEN'S & MISSES' OUTERWEAR	19.0	19.0	19.9	20.5	21.9	23.0	21.3	22.8	22.8	22.9	22.1	21.1	18.5
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGARM.	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	29.0	29.2	29.3	29.3	29.4	29.5	28.5	28.8	29.1	28.9	29.1	29.0	28.4
PAPER/P'B'R'D MILLS	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	10.6	10.9	11.1	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.0
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	66.1	65.7	65.9	65.8	65.1	65.3	64.5	64.9	65.0	65.1	65.2	65.1	64.6
NEWSPAPERS	17.4	17.2	17.3	17.9	17.8	17.7	17.6	17.3	17.6	17.8	18.0	18.0	17.7
COMMERCIAL PRINTING	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.3	20.4	20.3	19.6	19.9	19.8	19.8	19.6	19.6	19.7
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	116.7	117.6	118.0	117.6	117.6	118.9	118.6	118.4	117.6	116.8	116.5	116.2	116.2
INDUSTRIAL INORGANIC CHEM.	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
PLASTIC MATERIALS/SYNTHETIC	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
DRUGS	43.6	43.6	43.7	42.9	43.0	43.6	43.4	43.5	43.3	43.4	43.6	43.7	43.5
SOAPS, CLEANERS & TOIL GOOD	22.4	23.5	23.5	23.8	23.7	24.4	24.2	24.6	24.7	23.8	23.8	23.6	24.2
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5
INDUSTRIAL ORGANIC CHEMICAL	20.9	20.7	20.8	20.8	20.8	21.0	21.0	20.9	20.6	20.7	20.5	20.5	20.2
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2
PETROLEUM REFINING	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
RUBBER & MISC. PLASTIC PROD.	36.5	37.1	37.2	36.2	36.0	36.2	35.2	35.8	36.1	36.2	36.3	36.1	36.1
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PROD.	30.3	30.8	30.9	30.1	30.0	30.2	29.3	29.9	30.1	30.2	30.3	30.1	30.1
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.0
HANDBAGS, PERS. LEATHER GDS	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	2558.5	2561.3	2586.8	2617.5	2637.2	2719.9	2669.7	2661.6	2651.0	2672.9	2683.0	2692.7	2642.8
PRIVATE-SERVICE PRODUCING	2030.9	2026.0	2047.4	2077.2	2098.9	2127.7	2138.8	2136.5	2129.2	2134.6	2138.0	2148.0	2103.8
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUN., ELECTRIC, GAS & SAN. SERV.	227.1	228.1	230.3	229.4	230.5	225.5	228.2	228.9	232.3	232.1	232.7	232.1	230.1
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	130.1	131.0	132.4	133.1	133.2	133.5	130.3	131.2	135.5	135.6	136.1	135.5	133.3
COMMUNICATIONS	62.8	62.8	63.5	61.9	62.5	56.8	62.5	62.6	62.0	61.8	61.9	61.7	61.9
ELEC, GAS & SANITARY SERV	28.3	28.4	28.5	28.5	28.9	29.3	29.5	29.2	28.9	28.9	28.9	29.0	29.0
WHOLESALE/RETAIL TRADE	807.3	798.7	806.5	817.4	828.0	845.7	843.9	840.4	843.0	847.5	850.4	865.0	832.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	250.2	250.7	251.5	252.2	252.9	254.5	255.3	256.3	256.7	257.7	257.9	258.5	257.3
RETAIL TRADE	557.0	548.0	555.0	565.1	575.1	591.2	588.5	584.1	586.2	589.8	592.5	606.5	575.3
BLDG/MAT/HRDWR/GARDEN SU	18.2	17.9	18.4	19.6	20.0	20.3	20.0	19.9	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.8	19.2
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STOR	81.6	78.1	78.8	77.2	78.3	80.0	80.8	80.0	80.9	84.5	89.0	96.0	83.8
FOOD STORES	98.7	97.5	98.4	101.5	102.1	104.4	106.1	105.6	105.8	106.3	106.9	107.5	102.5
AUTO DEALERS & SERV. STA	57.7	57.6	57.8	58.5	58.6	59.1	59.5	59.6	59.3	59.6	59.7	59.5	60.0
APPAREL & ACCESSORIES	47.5	46.4	47.0	48.3	48.9	50.4	50.2	50.7	51.0	52.0	52.6	53.8	50.7
EATING & DRINK. PLACES	143.9	143.1	146.3	152.5	159.0	167.8	162.9	159.4	160.1	155.7	149.9	150.5	145.9
FINANCE/INSUR./REAL EST.	202.2	202.6	204.0	205.8	207.6	211.2	213.6	213.6	211.1	211.0	212.0	212.5	213.0
BANKING	50.8	51.0	51.2	51.3	51.4	52.3	53.0	53.0	52.1	52.0	52.4	52.6	53.0
INS. AGENTS & CARRIERS	76.7	76.7	77.0	77.6	77.7	78.2	79.0	79.0	78.9	79.0	79.3	79.3	79.8
SERVICES	794.3	796.6	806.6	824.6	832.8	845.3	853.1	853.6	842.8	844.0	842.9	838.4	828.1
HOTELS,CAMPS,LODG. PLACE	58.7	59.0	59.5	61.2	64.3	68.1	70.0	69.9	66.4	63.6	62.0	60.8	60.1
CASINOS	38.0	38.1	38.2	38.4	39.1	40.1	40.1	39.9	39.2	38.5	38.3	38.1	38.1
PERSONAL SERVICES	36.3	36.4	36.6	37.8	36.4	36.5	35.8	35.6	36.2	36.8	36.8	37.2	37.2
BUSINESS SERVICES	226.4	226.6	228.6	234.4	236.0	236.8	240.3	241.7	241.3	243.5	244.5	244.0	239.4
MEDICAL & OTH HEALTH SER	209.9	209.7	210.8	212.4	212.6	214.3	215.2	215.2	215.3	216.1	216.7	217.1	217.3
HOSPITALS	110.1	110.3	110.8	110.8	110.7	111.6	112.7	112.8	112.9	112.8	113.1	113.3	113.1
LEGAL SERVICES	26.9	27.0	27.0	27.3	27.3	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.1	28.6	28.7	28.6	28.9
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	48.3	49.6	50.3	49.7	49.4	46.9	43.2	43.0	45.9	49.5	50.2	49.6	48.3
SOCIAL SERVICES	41.3	41.4	41.9	42.0	41.8	41.8	40.7	41.0	41.1	43.0	43.4	43.6	43.4
MISC. SERVICES	41.3	41.6	42.2	42.3	41.8	42.6	43.0	43.1	42.8	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.7
PUBLIC SECTOR	527.6	535.3	539.4	540.3	538.3	542.2	530.9	525.1	521.8	538.3	545.0	544.7	539.0
FEDERAL	76.5	76.7	76.3	76.4	75.9	76.1	76.1	76.0	76.0	76.4	76.5	76.6	76.5
LOCAL	343.0	346.9	348.4	349.1	349.2	352.4	342.0	337.8	333.7	345.2	350.1	350.5	348.4
LOCAL EDUCATION	191.9	195.3	196.1	196.3	195.9	195.8	170.4	163.3	177.1	191.4	196.4	195.6	193.5
STATE*	108.1	111.6	114.6	114.8	113.2	113.7	112.9	111.4	112.0	116.8	118.4	117.7	114.1
EXEC/LEG/JUD.(FULL)**	71.9	71.8	72.5	72.9	72.7	73.1	70.7	70.7	73.0	73.4	73.7	74.2	74.1

* THE TOTAL NUMBER OF STATE EMPLOYEES REPORTED UNDER THIS HEADING IS DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF A DEFINITION DEVELOPED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS WHICH IS STANDARDIZED THROUGHOUT THE NATION. THE DEFINITION INCLUDES BOTH FULL- AND PART-TIME WORKERS IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE JUDICIARY, AS WELL AS ALL EMPLOYEES OF AUTHORITIES, COMMISSIONS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY AND OTHER AGENCIES NOT INCLUDED ON THE CENTRAL STATE PAYROLL

** THIS SUB-CATEGORY OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT IS LIMITED TO FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE JUDICIARY. THE FIGURES ARE BASED ON THE CENTRAL STATE PAYROLL AND ARE PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1985
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Producing	Manufacturing	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Producing	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1959	1,970.9	901.8	801.9	3.6	96.3	835.6	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	911.0	808.8	3.5	98.7	864.0	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	894.9	791.5	3.4	100.0	885.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	917.5	812.8	3.4	101.3	915.6	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	914.1	809.4	3.5	101.2	943.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	917.1	806.7	3.6	106.8	971.6	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,257.8	951.6	837.5	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	879.3	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	882.8	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	885.3	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	892.5	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	860.7	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	818.3	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	823.3	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	842.6	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	825.9	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	747.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	756.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	767.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	786.8	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	799.1	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	781.0	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.9	882.1	771.1	2.3	108.7	1,687.8	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.9	529.0
1982	3,092.7	839.1	729.6	2.1	107.3	1,729.0	197.1	701.2	167.1	663.6	524.7
1983	3,165.1	829.2	715.1	2.0	112.1	1,814.7	203.0	735.3	172.7	703.7	521.2
1984	3,329.3	860.2	726.8	2.2	131.3	1,947.0	219.4	787.3	183.0	757.3	522.1
1985	3,414.3	856.2	713.0	2.2	141.0	2,026.9	226.0	813.2	194.9	792.8	531.1
1986	3,486.9	848.5	692.8	2.2	153.5	2,102.8	229.8	832.8	208.9	831.2	535.7

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	24.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.6	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	90.9	14.7	35.7	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	60.9	93.1	15.1	34.2	23.5
1984	346.2	6.4	12.6	26.2	21.6	51.1	59.9	95.0	16.1	33.5	23.9
1985	337.4	6.7	12.9	25.2	20.9	50.1	59.1	93.5	14.7	33.6	20.8
1986	324.2	6.8	13.0	24.5	19.9	49.2	55.9	89.8	12.0	32.8	20.2

Year	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	119.1	10.3	36.2	4.7
1984	380.5	47.7	0.4	15.1	50.2	31.9	62.7	119.9	10.0	38.4	4.3
1985	375.6	48.1	0.3	14.0	46.8	30.0	65.6	120.2	9.3	37.1	4.0
1986	386.6	49.5	0.2	13.7	45.1	29.1	65.3	117.5	8.6	36.2	3.4

* Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1986 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1987 JAN
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	416.90	408.44	415.48	413.06	413.47	419.61	411.08	416.15	418.18	416.75	425.76	428.28	427.66
DURABLE GOODS	421.31	410.18	423.42	419.84	419.25	422.94	416.53	423.67	429.00	428.16	429.77	436.90	434.66
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	301.38	299.36	288.17	301.64	309.20	307.71	307.31	316.36	318.76	315.22	346.90	336.66	329.43
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	303.03	296.45	311.98	306.54	323.93	336.96	317.21	323.58	347.78	345.69	347.36	348.47	344.83
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	442.10	428.71	437.04	436.46	432.55	434.09	431.99	437.33	443.83	435.74	441.23	447.69	445.79
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS,BLOWN	469.22	455.37	458.30	457.73	451.69	458.15	449.40	455.80	468.60	460.56	461.29	465.70	456.06
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	418.18	409.46	415.04	395.52	407.09	414.57	408.20	408.07	412.89	402.73	394.06	417.87	413.57
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	413.27	411.41	429.71	433.50	429.88	442.71	436.13	440.11	456.72	420.27	432.16	429.24	425.20
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	467.42	448.98	498.86	503.16	487.07	484.16	486.25	508.03	487.13	478.76	495.25	498.15	490.39
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	438.91	445.56	450.75	444.09	446.43	460.31	460.01	462.21	456.18	453.63	463.87	433.13	434.85
PRIMARY & NONFER. METALS*	578.51	651.50	655.75	600.01	580.33	628.23	643.80	609.31	588.14	422.81	424.54	436.29	423.60
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	364.63	345.45	353.62	387.07	394.94	397.49	382.55	387.86	452.09	384.19	404.75	408.98	406.13
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	435.87	424.32	429.42	429.06	418.14	422.24	416.90	412.23	417.58	431.04	428.03	436.22	442.98
METAL CANS	480.16	447.32	463.10	468.50	460.96	476.15	465.75	470.47	490.04	491.46	483.64	504.19	507.14
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HRDWR.	680.42	599.74	596.70	617.15	558.69	569.66	596.14	534.51	548.23	627.88	588.27	572.68	612.78
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	376.33	370.06	384.64	371.59	377.34	384.74	384.55	391.62	379.47	376.79	386.78	396.53	394.90
METAL STAMPINGS	414.51	427.24	431.38	435.14	416.83	412.27	419.42	396.36	400.55	401.31	416.96	460.96	470.67
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	435.69	421.68	440.54	429.93	436.38	444.78	434.84	437.85	451.96	451.12	454.30	464.58	459.14
CONSTR. & REL. MACH.*	397.95	416.75	431.80	398.33	419.61	406.50	420.24	398.35	410.80	411.72	446.13	442.49	438.50
METALWORKING MACHINERY	440.66	433.72	451.72	440.36	449.52	445.79	443.47	427.23	474.30	465.87	477.93	479.13	477.84
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	533.63	491.82	516.66	519.60	511.37	516.86	515.05	509.29	530.61	540.57	563.65	570.21	572.32
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	442.74	441.16	450.01	439.60	443.72	445.88	448.78	459.03	464.36	446.20	450.53	483.94	475.57
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	417.99	395.79	403.22	405.01	400.97	431.38	369.90	412.17	466.77	465.02	442.24	445.95	445.88
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUP.	424.27	412.68	424.95	420.21	421.48	422.09	422.47	426.81	435.54	437.61	437.22	445.21	446.68
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUP.*	315.51	313.68	330.80	327.58	331.65	328.42	319.28	326.40	323.05	332.07	338.66	322.14	318.01
ELEC. LIGHTING & WIRING*	308.67	291.13	306.59	300.29	301.72	320.38	289.17	306.88	316.83	316.17	321.64	309.32	308.51
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIP.	325.14	322.37	308.51	320.34	334.23	340.42	351.62	372.60	345.45	351.43	360.87	421.87	417.78
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	575.93	557.14	574.66	574.66	571.58	561.59	563.60	560.05	575.07	581.23	582.54	602.06	602.98
ELEC. COMP. & ACCESS.	321.94	312.00	322.67	303.81	309.66	309.28	313.18	314.03	315.95	310.44	311.65	312.03	315.59
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	583.39	580.89	611.39	603.20	586.07	584.05	530.60	664.94	598.09	561.17	539.74	570.29	555.95
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	688.80	680.00	689.49	677.83	668.91	663.43	593.07	769.49	675.09	606.42	574.07	605.44	591.48
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	443.98	433.02	444.72	433.02	438.53	434.69	435.12	424.77	418.18	419.99	427.04	433.25	427.65
MISC. MFG. INDUSTRIES	326.80	306.99	316.57	326.03	326.36	326.51	324.30	322.22	326.14	332.93	344.40	344.35	340.94
NONDURABLE GOODS	414.33	405.81	409.46	405.82	407.23	415.34	406.18	409.25	409.86	406.82	421.69	421.65	421.65
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	442.46	431.78	434.29	422.58	439.07	441.63	421.25	417.37	422.47	426.17	448.24	442.39	440.91
PRESERV FRUITS/VEG*	457.76	431.46	427.87	399.78	390.87	398.60	382.08	410.12	415.59	434.85	433.84	460.10	468.70
GRAIN MILL & BAK. PROD	443.72	419.69	438.46	418.99	457.87	468.93	429.52	424.32	438.04	419.60	467.18	419.05	437.09
BEVERAGES*	443.63	414.91	444.51	421.77	461.07	477.88	462.92	378.18	396.38	455.46	448.04	496.08	477.25
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	341.96	337.40	344.04	355.49	344.75	350.96	329.25	354.96	350.24	346.25	352.94	350.20	350.45
APPAREL & OTHER TEXT. PROD.	230.30	228.44	239.45	236.03	239.15	236.16	237.30	236.83	245.39	237.85	245.02	244.84	243.83
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	233.38	208.86	207.58	208.25	218.21	211.68	223.11	196.51	209.96	202.55	205.52	211.42	211.50
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	220.43	220.19	240.52	240.41	232.13	229.77	215.68	235.22	219.04	233.10	240.37	248.38	242.65
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	244.90	238.53	255.61	252.38	257.59	253.00	257.25	248.98	249.56	250.69	260.18	242.68	248.72
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	454.21	448.92	451.88	450.26	438.48	450.06	430.92	451.28	443.39	442.04	451.36	469.65	466.48
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	430.53	433.15	433.14	421.26	418.00	430.95	415.52	431.15	437.76	437.84	445.88	450.66	441.96
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	381.81	365.56	365.69	368.98	367.03	381.00	375.35	374.12	386.05	390.29	392.36	393.02	389.23
NEWSPAPERS	438.94	432.90	420.51	422.64	422.73	428.80	422.77	419.43	422.36	435.74	421.20	430.27	424.12
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	432.80	426.52	414.72	429.86	409.11	431.74	438.29	438.69	450.54	464.13	465.11	474.78	458.34
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	524.10	516.23	514.95	518.70	522.41	534.18	520.41	532.93	519.96	526.68	533.80	536.36	530.37
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	533.29	542.01	567.81	556.25	553.24	554.95	566.15	575.85	552.13	556.74	570.24	564.14	541.40
PLASTIC MAT. & SYN.	543.92	531.85	531.05	542.59	553.01	552.70	578.09	548.23	555.56	563.77	569.40	575.90	559.36
DRUGS	524.59	522.03	524.58	522.07	519.55	532.93	514.11	528.77	530.42	530.88	527.09	526.49	524.16
SOAPS, CLNRS & TOILET GDS.*	427.18	411.05	414.07	419.63	420.12	423.74	417.38	408.04	406.46	411.08	435.78	449.49	444.88
PAINTS & ALLIED PRODUCTS*	517.72	498.96	510.69	499.65	529.20	529.36	519.79	496.78	513.42	506.60	513.40	525.31	516.34
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	610.88	623.48	607.39	618.80	630.54	676.83	623.36	686.72	642.34	642.97	642.68	632.87	640.14
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	715.89	708.29	726.11	654.07	658.19	678.83	672.84	657.28	713.66	630.85	762.85	715.14	719.77
PETROLEUM REFINING	772.37	775.42	798.71	709.80	710.53	736.68	723.14	704.73	757.73	671.58	840.42	779.20	779.20
RUBBER & PLAS. PROD., NEC	354.73	349.83	355.75	351.11	348.19	353.21	346.53	353.22	348.20	346.09	355.75	368.51	362.50
RUBBER & RUBBER PRODUCTS*	383.98	371.08	376.24	381.39	369.87	375.24	378.14	367.63	359.04	361.62	363.91	368.24	373.50
MISCELLANEOUS PLAS. PROD.	348.96	346.11	351.09	345.20	343.51	348.93	340.72	350.28	345.27	343.54	354.46	368.50	359.97
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	253.29	238.75	246.77	252.95	251.41	261.14	251.16	252.72	267.08	266.05	276.64	249.57	241.02

WEEKLY EARNINGS ARE AFFECTED BY PREMIUM PAY, SHIFT DIFFERENTIALS, PIECEWORK AND INCENTIVE PAYMENTS, LENGTH OF WORKWEEK, AND OTHER FACTORS.

* DATA FROM 1986 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1986 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1987 JAN
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.4	40.6	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.3	40.5	41.0	41.2	41.1	41.7	41.5	41.4
DURABLE GOODS	42.3	41.1	42.3	41.9	41.8	42.0	41.2	41.7	42.1	42.1	42.3	42.5	42.2
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	41.8	40.4	39.1	39.9	40.0	39.5	39.5	40.3	40.4	39.8	43.2	42.4	41.7
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	38.9	38.5	40.1	39.0	40.9	41.6	39.9	40.6	41.8	41.4	41.7	40.9	41.1
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	43.6	42.7	43.4	43.3	42.7	42.6	41.9	42.5	43.3	43.1	43.3	42.8	42.7
GLASS & GLMR./PRESS,BLOWN	45.6	44.6	44.8	44.7	43.1	43.8	42.8	43.0	44.0	44.2	44.1	44.1	43.6
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	40.6	39.6	40.1	38.4	39.6	39.0	39.1	39.2	40.4	39.6	38.9	39.2	39.5
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	42.3	41.1	43.1	43.7	44.0	44.9	43.7	44.5	45.4	44.1	45.3	44.9	44.2
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	43.2	42.0	45.6	45.7	44.4	44.5	43.9	44.8	43.3	42.9	44.9	45.0	44.5
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	43.2	43.3	43.3	44.1	46.6	48.2	45.5	47.7	44.9	44.3	45.3	43.4	42.8
PRIMARY & NONFER. METAL*	41.8	44.9	44.7	41.9	41.1	43.0	44.4	43.0	42.1	39.7	39.9	40.1	39.7
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	43.1	39.3	41.7	44.8	45.5	45.9	44.9	45.1	50.4	46.4	48.3	48.4	47.5
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	42.4	41.6	42.1	41.9	41.4	41.6	41.4	41.1	41.8	42.3	41.8	42.6	42.8
METAL CANS	44.5	42.2	42.8	43.5	42.8	44.5	45.0	44.3	45.5	44.8	42.8	45.3	45.2
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	46.7	42.9	42.5	43.4	40.9	41.4	42.1	39.8	40.4	44.0	42.2	41.2	42.0
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	41.4	40.8	41.9	40.7	40.4	40.8	42.2	42.3	41.7	41.0	41.5	42.5	41.7
METAL STAMPINGS	41.0	41.2	42.5	41.6	41.6	40.3	41.2	39.6	40.5	39.0	40.6	43.0	43.5
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	42.3	40.9	42.4	41.7	41.6	42.0	41.1	41.7	42.2	42.2	42.3	42.7	42.2
CONSTRUCTION & REL. MACH.*	39.4	40.5	42.5	39.4	39.4	39.2	42.2	38.6	40.0	39.1	41.5	40.3	39.9
METALWORKING MACHINERY	43.5	42.9	44.2	43.3	43.6	42.7	42.6	41.6	45.0	44.2	44.5	44.2	44.0
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	45.3	42.0	43.6	43.3	42.9	43.0	43.1	42.3	43.6	44.2	45.9	45.8	45.1
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	41.3	41.0	41.9	41.2	41.2	41.4	41.4	42.7	42.1	41.2	41.6	42.6	41.9
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	40.7	39.5	39.3	40.1	39.7	41.8	34.7	41.3	43.1	43.5	41.8	41.6	41.4
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	42.3	40.9	42.2	41.4	41.2	41.3	40.7	41.0	42.0	42.2	42.0	42.2	42.1
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUPP.*	39.0	38.3	40.0	39.9	40.2	40.1	38.1	40.0	39.3	40.2	41.2	39.0	38.5
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING*	42.4	40.1	41.6	40.2	39.7	41.5	38.3	40.7	42.3	42.1	42.1	40.7	40.7
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	38.8	38.7	37.9	38.0	39.0	39.4	39.2	40.5	39.3	39.8	39.7	41.4	42.2
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	44.2	42.4	43.8	43.8	43.4	43.1	42.6	42.3	43.5	43.8	43.8	45.2	44.5
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	40.7	39.0	41.0	38.9	39.7	39.6	40.1	39.7	40.3	39.8	39.4	39.2	40.1
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	45.4	45.1	46.6	46.4	44.5	45.1	41.1	47.7	44.6	43.2	42.2	43.7	42.7
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	47.8	46.8	47.0	46.3	46.1	46.2	41.3	49.2	45.8	43.1	41.3	43.0	42.4
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	43.4	42.0	43.6	42.0	42.7	42.7	42.0	41.2	40.6	40.5	41.3	41.9	41.6
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	40.0	37.9	38.7	40.5	39.8	40.3	39.5	39.2	39.2	39.4	41.0	40.8	40.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	40.7	40.1	40.5	40.3	40.4	40.6	39.9	40.4	40.5	40.2	41.1	40.7	40.7
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	42.3	41.2	41.4	40.6	41.5	41.9	40.7	40.6	41.5	41.7	43.1	41.5	41.4
PRESERV FRUITS/VEGS*	44.4	42.3	41.3	39.7	38.7	39.9	39.8	42.9	43.7	44.6	44.0	42.8	43.6
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD	41.9	40.2	41.6	40.6	42.2	43.1	41.3	40.8	40.9	40.0	42.9	39.2	40.1
BEVERAGES*	40.7	36.3	40.3	38.1	41.5	41.7	40.5	32.8	37.5	39.4	40.4	42.4	41.5
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	41.4	41.5	41.5	43.3	42.3	42.8	40.9	43.5	43.4	42.8	43.2	42.5	43.0
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE	35.0	34.3	35.9	35.6	36.4	35.3	35.0	35.4	36.3	35.5	36.9	35.9	35.7
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	40.1	37.7	37.2	36.6	37.3	37.4	38.6	35.6	36.9	36.3	36.7	38.3	37.7
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	35.1	35.4	38.3	38.1	37.2	37.0	34.9	38.0	35.5	37.0	39.6	39.3	38.7
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	35.7	32.9	35.9	35.8	34.3	34.8	35.0	36.4	34.0	34.2	34.1	32.1	32.9
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	43.8	43.5	44.0	43.8	43.2	43.4	42.0	44.2	43.3	43.0	43.4	44.9	44.3
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	42.5	42.3	42.8	42.0	41.8	42.3	41.1	42.9	43.3	42.8	43.8	44.4	43.5
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	39.0	38.0	37.7	38.0	37.3	37.6	37.8	37.6	37.7	37.6	37.8	37.9	37.9
NEWSPAPERS	34.4	33.9	33.4	33.2	33.0	33.5	32.9	33.0	33.1	33.7	32.5	33.2	32.4
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	40.6	40.2	39.8	40.4	39.0	39.6	39.7	39.7	39.8	40.5	40.2	41.0	40.1
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	42.3	41.8	41.9	42.0	42.3	42.7	41.8	42.6	42.0	41.9	42.5	42.4	42.6
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	42.8	43.5	45.1	44.5	43.7	43.8	44.3	45.2	44.1	43.7	44.0	43.8	42.9
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYN.	43.9	43.1	43.0	43.2	44.1	43.9	44.4	43.1	42.9	43.3	43.3	44.3	43.7
DRUGS	41.8	41.3	41.6	41.5	41.3	41.7	40.9	41.8	41.7	40.9	41.7	41.1	41.6
SOAPS, CLNERS & TOIL GDS.*	40.3	39.6	39.7	39.7	39.3	39.9	39.6	39.5	39.5	39.3	40.5	41.2	41.5
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.*	43.8	42.0	42.7	42.2	45.0	45.4	44.3	42.1	43.0	42.5	42.5	43.2	43.1
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	43.8	43.6	43.2	44.2	45.2	46.2	43.5	46.4	44.7	44.9	45.1	44.6	45.4
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	44.3	43.4	45.1	40.3	41.5	41.8	42.7	41.6	43.2	40.7	44.9	42.9	43.1
PETROLEUM REFINING	45.3	44.9	46.9	41.1	41.6	42.0	41.8	42.5	43.2	40.9	46.0	43.8	43.8
RUBBER & PLASTIC PROD NEC	41.2	41.4	42.2	42.1	41.9	42.3	41.5	41.9	41.7	41.9	42.2	42.8	42.2
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.*	41.2	40.6	41.3	41.5	39.9	41.1	41.6	41.4	40.8	41.0	41.4	40.6	41.5
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC	41.2	41.6	42.3	42.2	42.2	42.5	41.5	42.0	41.8	42.1	42.4	43.2	42.3
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	39.7	38.2	38.8	39.4	39.1	40.3	39.0	39.0	40.9	41.7	42.3	37.7	37.6

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED OR PAID FOR ARE AFFECTED BY LABOR TURNOVER, CHANGES IN OVERTIME HOURS, AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT.

* DATA FROM 1986 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1986 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1987 JAN
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	10.07	10.06	10.06	10.05	10.06	10.16	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.14	10.21	10.32	10.33
DURABLE GOODS	9.96	9.98	10.01	10.02	10.03	10.07	10.11	10.16	10.19	10.17	10.16	10.28	10.30
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	7.21	7.41	7.37	7.56	7.73	7.79	7.78	7.85	7.89	7.92	8.03	7.94	7.90
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	7.79	7.70	7.78	7.86	7.92	8.10	7.95	7.97	8.32	8.35	8.33	8.52	8.39
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	10.14	10.04	10.07	10.08	10.13	10.19	10.31	10.29	10.25	10.11	10.19	10.46	10.44
GLASS & GLNR./PRESS,BLOWN	10.29	10.21	10.23	10.24	10.48	10.46	10.50	10.60	10.65	10.42	10.46	10.56	10.46
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	10.30	10.34	10.35	10.30	10.28	10.63	10.44	10.41	10.22	10.17	10.13	10.66	10.47
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	9.77	10.01	9.97	9.92	9.77	9.86	9.98	9.89	10.06	9.53	9.54	9.56	9.62
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	10.82	10.69	10.94	11.01	10.97	10.88	11.09	11.34	11.25	11.16	11.03	11.07	11.02
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	10.16	10.29	10.41	10.07	9.58	9.55	10.11	9.69	10.16	10.24	10.24	9.98	10.16
PRIMARY & NONFER. METAL*	13.84	14.51	14.67	14.32	14.12	14.61	14.50	14.17	13.97	10.65	10.64	10.88	10.67
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	8.46	8.79	8.48	8.64	8.68	8.66	8.52	8.60	8.97	8.28	8.38	8.45	8.55
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	10.28	10.20	10.20	10.24	10.10	10.15	10.07	10.03	9.99	10.19	10.24	10.24	10.35
METAL CANS	10.79	10.60	10.82	10.77	10.77	10.70	10.35	10.62	10.77	10.97	11.30	11.13	11.22
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	14.57	13.98	14.04	14.22	13.66	13.76	14.16	13.43	13.57	14.27	13.94	13.90	14.59
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	9.09	9.07	9.18	9.13	9.34	9.43	9.16	9.28	9.10	9.19	9.32	9.33	9.47
METAL STAMPINGS	10.11	10.37	10.15	10.46	10.02	10.23	10.18	10.06	9.89	10.29	10.27	10.72	10.82
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	10.30	10.31	10.39	10.31	10.49	10.59	10.58	10.50	10.71	10.69	10.74	10.88	10.88
CONSTRUCTION & REL. MACH.*	10.09	10.29	10.16	10.11	10.65	10.37	10.20	10.32	10.27	10.53	10.75	10.98	10.99
METALWORKING MACHINERY	10.13	10.11	10.22	10.17	10.31	10.44	10.41	10.27	10.54	10.54	10.74	10.84	10.86
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	11.78	11.71	11.85	12.00	11.92	12.02	11.95	12.04	12.17	12.23	12.28	12.45	12.69
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	10.72	10.76	10.74	10.67	10.77	10.77	10.84	10.75	11.03	10.83	10.83	11.36	11.35
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	10.27	10.02	10.26	10.10	10.10	10.32	10.66	9.98	10.83	10.69	10.58	10.72	10.77
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	10.03	10.09	10.07	10.15	10.23	10.22	10.38	10.41	10.37	10.37	10.41	10.55	10.61
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUPP.*	8.09	8.19	8.27	8.21	8.25	8.19	8.38	8.16	8.22	8.24	8.22	8.26	8.26
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING*	7.28	7.26	7.37	7.47	7.60	7.72	7.55	7.54	7.49	7.51	7.64	7.60	7.58
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	8.38	8.33	8.14	8.43	8.57	8.64	8.97	9.20	8.79	8.83	9.09	10.19	9.90
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	13.03	13.14	13.12	13.12	13.17	13.03	13.23	13.24	13.22	13.27	13.30	13.32	13.55
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	7.91	8.00	7.87	7.81	7.80	7.81	7.81	7.91	7.84	7.80	7.91	7.96	7.87
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	12.85	12.88	13.12	13.00	13.17	12.95	12.91	13.94	13.41	12.99	12.79	13.05	13.02
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	14.41	14.53	14.67	14.64	14.51	14.36	14.36	15.64	14.74	14.07	13.90	14.08	13.95
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	10.23	10.31	10.20	10.31	10.27	10.18	10.36	10.31	10.30	10.37	10.34	10.34	10.28
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	8.17	8.10	8.18	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.21	8.22	8.32	8.45	8.40	8.44	8.46
NONDURABLE GOODS	10.18	10.12	10.11	10.07	10.08	10.23	10.18	10.13	10.12	10.12	10.26	10.36	10.36
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	10.46	10.48	10.49	10.46	10.58	10.54	10.35	10.28	10.18	10.22	10.40	10.66	10.65
PRESERV FRUITS/VEG*	10.31	10.20	10.36	10.07	10.10	9.99	9.60	9.56	9.51	9.75	9.86	10.75	10.75
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD	10.59	10.44	10.54	10.32	10.85	10.88	10.40	10.40	10.71	10.49	10.89	10.69	10.90
BEVERAGES*	10.90	11.43	11.03	11.07	11.11	11.46	11.43	11.53	10.57	11.56	11.09	11.70	11.50
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	8.26	8.13	8.29	8.21	8.15	8.20	8.05	8.16	8.07	8.09	8.17	8.24	8.15
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE	6.58	[illegible]	6.67	6.63	6.57	6.69	6.78	6.69	6.76	6.70	6.64	6.82	6.83
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	5.82	[illegible]	5.58	5.69	5.85	5.66	5.78	5.52	5.69	5.58	5.60	5.52	5.61
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	6.28	6.22	6.28	6.31	6.24	6.21	6.18	6.19	6.17	6.30	6.07	6.32	6.27
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	6.86	7.25	7.12	7.17	7.51	7.27	7.35	6.84	7.34	7.33	7.63	7.56	7.56
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	10.37	10.32	10.27	10.28	10.15	10.37	10.26	10.21	10.24	10.28	10.40	10.46	10.53
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	10.13	10.24	10.12	10.03	10.00	10.14	10.11	10.05	10.11	10.23	10.18	10.15	10.16
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	9.79	9.62	9.70	9.71	9.84	10.16	9.93	9.95	10.24	10.38	10.38	10.37	10.27
NEWSPAPERS	12.76	12.77	12.59	12.73	12.81	12.80	12.85	12.71	12.76	12.93	12.96	12.96	13.09
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	10.66	10.61	10.42	10.64	10.49	10.93	11.04	11.05	11.32	11.46	11.57	11.58	11.43
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	12.39	12.35	12.29	12.35	12.35	12.51	12.45	12.51	12.38	12.57	12.56	12.65	12.45
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	12.46	12.46	12.59	12.50	12.66	12.67	12.78	12.74	12.52	12.74	12.96	12.88	12.62
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYN.	12.39	12.34	12.35	12.56	12.54	12.59	13.02	12.72	12.95	13.02	13.15	13.00	12.80
DRUGS	12.55	12.64	12.61	12.58	12.58	12.78	12.57	12.65	12.72	12.98	12.64	12.81	12.60
SOAPS, CLNERS & TOIL GDS.*	10.60	10.38	10.43	10.57	10.69	10.62	10.54	10.33	10.29	10.46	10.76	10.91	10.72
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.*	11.82	11.88	11.96	11.84	11.76	11.66	11.76	11.80	11.94	11.92	12.08	12.16	11.98
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	14.15	14.30	14.06	14.00	13.95	14.65	14.33	14.80	14.37	14.32	14.25	14.19	14.10
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	16.16	16.32	16.10	16.23	15.86	16.24	16.02	15.80	16.52	15.50	16.99	16.67	16.70
PETROLEUM REFINING	17.05	17.27	17.03	17.27	17.08	17.54	17.30	16.90	17.54	16.42	18.27	17.79	17.79
RUBBER & PLASTIC PROD NEC	8.61	8.45	8.43	8.34	8.31	8.35	8.35	8.43	8.35	8.26	8.43	8.61	8.59
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.*	9.32	9.14	9.11	9.19	9.27	9.13	9.09	8.88	8.80	8.82	8.79	9.07	9.00
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC	8.47	8.32	8.30	8.18	8.14	8.21	8.21	8.34	8.26	8.16	8.36	8.53	8.51
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	6.38	6.25	6.36	6.42	6.43	6.48	6.44	6.48	6.53	6.38	6.54	6.62	6.41

HOURLY EARNINGS INCLUDE PAID HOLIDAYS, VACATION, AND SICK LEAVE. THEY ARE AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN WORK FORCE COMPOSITION AND IN WAGE RATES.

* DATA FROM 1986 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(THOUSANDS)

	JAN 1987	DEC 1986	JAN 1986	NET CHANGE FROM MONTH AGO	NET CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	3,813	3,852	3,832	-39.0	-19.0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	3,639	3,701	3,569	-62.0	70.0
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	174	151	263	23.0	-89.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMP. TOTAL	139	173	230	-34.0	-91.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.6	3.9	6.9	0.7	- 2.3
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMP. RATE	3.6	4.4	5.9	- 0.8	- 2.3

NOTE: BASED ON U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS METHOD.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(REGULAR STATE UI PROGRAM ONLY)
(THOUSANDS)

	JAN 1987	DEC 1986	JAN 1986	NET CHANGE FROM MONTH AGO	NET CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED (UNADJ.)	83.9	73.4	110.9	+10.5	-27.0
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	70.6	73.6	93.3	- 3.0	-22.7
MALE	39.1	41.2	54.5	- 2.1	-15.4
FEMALE	30.5	30.7	37.4	- 0.2	- 6.9
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC	42.6	43.7	55.8	- 1.1	-13.2
BLACK, NOT HISPANIC	15.3	16.7	20.1	- 1.4	- 4.8
HISPANIC	11.0	12.0	14.9	- 1.0	- 3.9
OTHER**	1.2	1.2	1.8	0.0	- 0.5
MANUFACTURING	26.6	25.4	31.2	+ 1.2	- 4.6
DURABLE GOODS	11.5	11.0	17.4	+ 0.4	- 6.0
NONDURABLE GOODS	15.1	14.3	13.7	+ 0.8	+ 1.4
NONMANUFACTURING	45.0	48.6	59.8	- 3.6	-14.8
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	7.2	9.9	10.5	- 2.7	- 3.3
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.3	4.2	5.3	+ 0.2	- 1.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	14.4	14.6	18.4	- 0.2	- 4.0
FINANCE/INS/REAL ESTATE	2.0	2.2	3.0	- 0.3	- 1.0
SERVICES	13.9	14.4	17.4	- 0.5	- 3.5
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
UNDER 25	8.7	10.1	13.0	- 1.3	- 4.2
25 THROUGH 34	21.2	22.1	31.4	- 0.8	-10.1
35 THROUGH 44	17.2	17.3	20.2	- 0.1	- 2.9
45 THROUGH 54	10.7	10.8	15.1	- 0.2	- 4.4
55 THROUGH 64	10.6	10.1	11.6	+ 0.4	- 1.0
65 AND OVER	2.7	2.3	3.0	+ 0.3	- 0.3
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 TO 2 WEEKS	10.8	8.8	10.5	+ 2.0	+ 0.3
3 TO 4 WEEKS	9.1	9.5	10.9	- 0.3	- 1.7
5 THROUGH 14 WEEKS	35.7	34.0	45.5	+ 1.7	- 9.9
15 WEEKS AND OVER	14.6	19.6	26.0	- 5.0	-13.4

*DATA ARE FOR CLAIMANTS IN THE WEEK INCLUDING THE 19TH OF THE MONTH AND ARE SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, EXCEPT AS NOTED. THE DATA ON CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED UNDER THE REGULAR STATE UI PROGRAM ARE BASED ON A 3% SAMPLE OF ALL INSURED UNEMPLOYED. INDUSTRY DATA ARE FOR SELECTED CATEGORIES AND DO NOT ADD TO TOTALS.
**NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Dec[1] 1986	Nov[2] 1986	Year to Date[3] 1986	1985	% Change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	4,416	3,285	45,878	42,785	7.2
Private Units	4,416	3,285	45,806	42,664	7.4
Single Family	3,162	2,443	33,780	29,118	16.0
Two-Family	162	210	2,150	1,730	24.3
Three-or-Four Family	14	52	419	841	-50.2
Five or More Family	1,078	580	9,457	10,975	-13.8
Public Units	0	0	72	121	-40.5
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$286,810	$264,023	$3,429,701	$2,850,734	20.3
New Buildings	$246,830	$225,352	$2,889,748	$2,438,310	18.5
Additions and Alterations	$ 39,980	$ 38,671	$ 539,953	$ 412,424	30.9

[1]Based on reports received from 439 of 567 municipalities.
[2]Based on reports received from 432 of 567 municipalities.
[3]Does not include any late reports.
SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1985	Jan	3,513	±60	1.7%	253	±30	11.9%	6.7%	±.8	11.9%
	Feb	3,556	±60	1.7%	252	±30	11.9%	6.6%	±.8	12.1%
	Mar	3,572	±60	1.7%	253	±30	11.9%	6.6%	±.8	12.1%
	Apr	3,605	±60	1.7%	228	±29	12.7%	5.9%	±.7	11.9%
	May	3,631	±60	1.7%	190	±26	13.7%	5.0%	±.7	14.0%
	Jun	3,666	±60	1.6%	213	±28	13.1%	5.5%	±.7	12.7%
	Jul	3,710	±59	1.6%	236	±29	12.3%	6.0%	±.7	11.7%
	Aug	3,686	±59	1.6%	171	±25	14.6%	4.4%	±.6	13.6%
	Sep	3,632	±60	1.7%	182	±26	14.3%	4.8%	±.7	14.6%
	Oct	3,605	±60	1.7%	209	±27	12.9%	5.5%	±.7	12.7%
	Nov	3,634	±60	1.7%	216	±28	13.0%	5.6%	±.7	12.5%
	Dec	3,621	±60	1.7%	207	±27	13.0%	5.4%	±.7	13.0%
1986	Jan	3,569	±60	1.7%	263	±31	11.8%	6.9%	±.8	11.6%
	Feb	3,625	±60	1.7%	247	±30	12.1%	6.4%	±.8	12.5%
	Mar	3,630	±60	1.7%	188	±26	13.8%	4.9%	±.7	14.3%
	Apr	3,660	±60	1.6%	180	±26	14.4%	4.7%	±.7	14.9%
	May	3,712	±59	1.6%	206	±27	13.1%	5.3%	±.7	13.2%
	Jun	3,780	±59	1.6%	201	±27	13.4%	5.0%	±.7	14.0%
	Jul	3,772	±59	1.6%	227	±29	12.8%	5.7%	±.7	12.3%
	Aug	3,775	±59	1.6%	176	±25	14.2%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Sep	3,720	±59	1.6%	166	±25	15.1%	4.3%	±.6	14.0%
	Oct	3,674	±60	1.6%	186	±26	14.0%	4.8%	±.7	14.6%
	Nov	3,729	±59	1.6%	158	±24	15.2%	4.1%	±.6	14.6%
	Dec	3,701	±59	1.6%	151	±23	15.2%	3.9%	±.6	15.4%
1987	Jan	3,639	±60	1.6%	174	±25	14.4%	4.6%	±.7	15.2%
	Feb									
	Mar									
	Apr									
	May									
	Jun									
	Jul									
	Aug									
	Sep									
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec									

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 90% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus 1.645 standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 9 out of 10 cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

Standard errors (S.E.) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) for all years are based on 1985 CPS sample parameters.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(000)
1986 BENCHMARK

DATE	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	
	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1970	82,771	2,996.0	78,678	2,859.0	4,093	138.0	4.9	4.6
1971	84,382	3,012.0	79,367	2,840.0	5,016	172.0	5.9	5.7
1972	87,034	3,117.0	82,153	2,935.0	4,882	182.0	5.6	5.8
1973	89,429	3,190.0	85,064	3,011.0	4,365	180.0	4.9	5.6
1974	91,949	3,226.0	86,794	3,023.0	5,156	204.0	5.6	6.3
1975	93,775	3,264.0	85,846	2,929.0	7,929	334.0	8.5	10.2
1976	96,158	3,318.0	88,752	2,973.0	7,406	346.0	7.7	10.4
1977	99,009	3,383.0	92,017	3,065.0	6,991	317.0	7.1	9.4
1978	102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,594.0	99,303	3,334.0	7,637	260.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,593.0	100,397	3,330.0	8,273	263.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110.204	3,632.0	99,526	3,306.0	10,678	326.0	9.7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984	113,544	3,825.0	105,005	3,589.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1985	115,461	3,835.0	107,150	3,617.0	8,312	217.0	7.2	5.7
1986	117,834	3,892.0	109,597	3,696.0	8,237	196.0	7.0	5.0
1986								
JAN	116,794	3,875.0	108,892	3,645.0	7,902	230.0	6.8	5.9
FEB	117,042	3,889.0	108,557	3,666.0	8,485	223.0	7.2	5.7
MAR	117,187	3,834.0	108,807	3,670.0	8,380	164.0	7.2	4.3
APR	117,292	3,851.0	108,969	3,664.0	8,323	187.0	7.1	4.9
MAY	117,587	3,891.0	109,165	3,685.0	8,422	206.0	7.2	5.3
JUN	118,005	3,928.0	109,613	3,728.0	8,392	200.0	7.1	5.1
JUL	118,117	3,904.0	109,887	3,698.0	8,230	206.0	7.0	5.3
AUG	118,124	3,916.0	110,067	3,724.0	8,057	192.0	6.8	4.9
SEP	118,272	3,918.0	109,987	3,729.0	8,285	189.0	7.0	4.8
OCT	118,414	3,876.0	110,192	3,674.0	8,222	202.0	6.9	5.2
NOV	118,675	3,914.0	110,432	3,737.0	8,243	177.0	6.9	4.5
DEC	118,586	3,900.0	110,637	3,727.0	7,949	173.0	6.7	4.4
1987								
JAN	119,034	3,857 0	111,011	3,718.0	8,023	139.0	6.7	3.6

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR INDICATORS
SERIES 1 THROUGH 36

	INDICATOR SERIES	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (THOU)	3318.0	3383.0	3457.0	3570.0	3594.0	3593.0	3632.0	3673.0	3825.0	3835.0	3892.0
2	RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (THOU)	2973.0	3065.0	3209.0	3323.0	3334.0	3330.0	3306.0	3385.0	3589.0	3617.0	3696.0
3	RESIDENT UNEMPLOYMENT (THOU)	346.0	317.0	248.0	247.0	260.0	263.0	326.0	288.0	236.0	217.0	196.0
4	LABOR FORCE PART RATE (%)	61.6	62.2	62.9	64.3	64.2	63.5	63.6	63.6	65.6	65.4	65.7
5	EMPLOYMENT POP RATIO (%)	55.2	56.4	58.4	59.8	59.5	58.8	57.9	58.6	61.5	61.7	62.4
6	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	10.4	9.4	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.3	9.0	7.8	6.2	5.7	5.0
7	NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOY (THOU)	2753.7	2836.9	2961.9	3027.2	3060.4	3099.0	3092.8	3165.1	3329.3	3414.3	3487.9
8	PRIV SECTOR NONFARM EMP (THOU)	2273.2	2332.9	2438.9	2509.4	2530.7	2569.7	2568.1	2643.9	2807.2	2883.2	2951.2
9	PUB SECTOR EMPLOYMENT (THOU)	480.5	504.0	523.0	517.8	529.7	529.3	524.7	521.2	522.1	531.1	535.7
10	MANUFACTURING EMP (THOU)	756.2	767.3	786.8	799.1	781.0	771.2	729.7	715.1	726.8	713.0	692.8
11	CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT (THOU)	93.9	94.5	105.3	113.7	111.2	108.7	107.3	112.1	131.3	141.0	153.5
12	SERVICE-PRODUCING IND (THOU)	1420.4	1468.2	1544.2	1593.9	1636.1	1687.4	1727.5	1812.0	1946.8	2026.9	2102.8
13	MANUFACT PROD WRKRS (THOU)	509.7	517.2	528.5	530.7	509.9	503.1	467.7	457.1	457.9	440.7	424.2
14	MANUFACT WORKWEEK (HOURS)	40.4	41.1	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	39.9	40.6	41.1	40.8	41.2
15	AGGREG MANUFACT MANHRS (THOU)	20611	21268	21538	21838	20726	20449	18676	18551	18842	17971	17456
16	WKLY EARNINGS OF PROD WKRS ($)	215.33	239.20	256.22	276.45	297.16	327.16	345.53	369.87	390.45	402.29	416.93
17	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (1967=100)	170.5	181.5	195.3	217.7	247.0	272.3	288.6	297.4	307.6	318.5	323.4
18	NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS ($)	105.33	110.16	110.17	108.75	103.33	101.55	102.84	106.00	107.46	105.79	106.82
19	NEW BUSINESS INCORPS (NO)	1523.0	1614.0	1698.0	1764.0	1790.0	2009.0	1867.0	2185.0	2304.0	2538.0	2761.0
20	BUSINESS FAILURES (NO)	55.0	45.0	35.0	35.0	36.0	43.0	43.0	57.0	84.0	83.0	75.0
21	ELEC POWER SALES (MIL OF KWH)	1313.0	1305.0	1366.0	1383.0	1362.0	1359.0	1269.0	1282.0	1309.0	1303.0	
22	TOTAL CONST CONTRACTS ($MIL)	174.0	399.7	345.3	300.2	296.9	295.5	308.8	468.5	536.8	671.1	673.3
23	RESID CONST CONTRACTS ($MIL)	67.7	93.6	113.6	141.3	108.8	108.6	116.1	228.2	242.3	347.5	339.7
24	NONRES CONST CONTRACTS ($MIL)	63.0	76.3	100.2	112.3	129.0	132.8	132.8	176.6	215.5	221.9	242.8
25	TOTAL DWELLING UNITS (NO)	2267.0	2354.0	2629.0	2495.0	1627.0	1526.0	1581.0	2641.0	2691.0	3565.0	3823.0
26	SINGLE FAMILY DWELL UNITS (NO)	1440.0	1599.0	1917.0	1630.0	1085.0	920.0	987.0	1664.0	1842.0	2427.0	2815.0
27	MULTI-FAMILY DWELL UNITS (NO)	640.0	589.0	510.0	673.0	392.0	469.0	498.0	822.0	701.0	925.0	795.0
28	RETAIL SALES ($MIL)	1819.0	2006.0	2413.0	2658.0	2840.0	2972.0	3118.0	3388.0	3716.0	4022.0	4416.0
29	RETAIL SALES IN 1967 $ ($MIL)	1081.0	1138.0	1288.0	1297.0	1230.0	1193.0	1205.0	1276.0	1358.0	1437.0	1449.0
30	NEW PASSENGER CAR REG (NO)	29986	36077	34662	31275	30448	26665	27018	29171	36104	37885	45956
31	WEEKS CLAIMED WKLY AVG. (THOU)	140.3	125.3	118.0	125.5	135.0	126.5	138.9	112.7	93.7	93.4	84.9
	INSURED UNEMP RATE (%)	6.4	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.6
32	INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVG (NO)	14599	14458	14228	16175	16346	15029	15842	12891	11363	10758	10500
33	EXHAUSTIONS (NO)	16343	14881	11145	12125	13112	13686	16597	14369	12150	7385.0	8919.0
34	INSURED UNEMP IN MFG (THOU)	48.9	43.5	40.6	42.0	50.9	43.3	54.6	41.0	33.4	36.2	30.3
35	INSURED UNEMP IN CONST (THOU)	17.0	14.0	11.2	11.1	13.9	12.4	14.0	11.8	8.7	9.1	9.7
36	INS UNEMP PRIV SERV-PROD (THOU)	60.1	56.7	51.7	53.8	57.9	59.5	61.7	54.5	43.4	42.0	40.9

NOTE: SEE PAGES S-1 TO S-3 FOR DATA SOURCES. DATA SHOWN USING LATEST AVAILABLE BENCHMARKS.
SEE APPROPRIATE PAGES FOR MONTHLY DATA.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DIVISION OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH
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